```
* * * * * * * * * *   Welcome to STN International   * * * * * * * * * *

 NEWS  1           Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
 NEWS  2  Dec 17   The CA Lexicon available in the CAPLUS and CA files
 NEWS  3  Feb 06   Engineering Information Encompass files have new names
 NEWS  4  Feb 16   TOXLINE no longer being updated
 NEWS  5  Apr 23   Search Derwent WPINDEX by chemical structure
 NEWS  6  Apr 23   PRE-1967 REFERENCES NOW SEARCHABLE IN CAPLUS AND CA
 NEWS  7  May 07   DGENE Reload

 NEWS EXPRESS  May 23 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.0a,
               CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V5.0C (ENG) AND V5.0JB (JP),
               AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 06 APRIL 2001
 NEWS HOURS    STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
 NEWS INTER    General Internet Information
 NEWS LOGIN    Welcome Banner and News Items
 NEWS PHONE    Direct Dial and Telecommunication Network Access to STN
 NEWS WWW      CAS World Wide Web Site (general information)

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  * * * * * * * * * * * * * * STN  Columbus  * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 00:11:11 ON 11 JUN 2001

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                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                       0.21       0.21

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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES:    8 JUN 2001  HIGHEST RN 340203-14-7
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES:   8 JUN 2001  HIGHEST RN 340203-14-7

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH January 11, 2001

  Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
  conducting SmartSELECT searches.

Structure search limits have been increased.  See HELP SLIMIT
for details.

=> s 87075-17-0/rn or 87134-87-0/rn or 125941-87-9/rn
             1 87075-17-0/RN
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             1 125941-87-9/RN
L1           3 87075-17-0/RN OR 87134-87-0/RN OR 125941-87-9/RN

=> d tot
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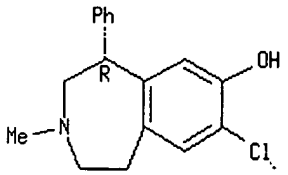
L1 ANSWER 1 OF 3 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN **125941-87-9** REGISTRY
CN 1H-3-Benzazepin-7-ol, 8-chloro-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-3-methyl-5-phenyl-, hydrochloride, (5R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN 1H-3-Benzazepin-7-ol, 8-chloro-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-3-methyl-5-phenyl-, hydrochloride, (R)-
OTHER NAMES:
CN Sch 23390 hydrochloride
FS STEREOSEARCH
MF C17 H18 Cl N O . Cl H
SR CA
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN*, BIOSIS, CA, CAPLUS, CHEMCATS, TOXLIT, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
CRN (87075-17-0)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



HCl

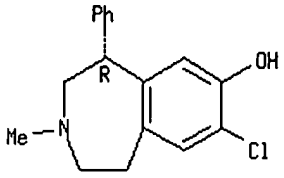
53 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
53 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

L1 ANSWER 2 OF 3 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN **87134-87-0** REGISTRY
CN 1H-3-Benzazepin-7-ol, 8-chloro-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-3-methyl-5-phenyl-, (5R)-, (2Z)-2-butenedioate (1:1) (salt) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN 1H-3-Benzazepin-7-ol, 8-chloro-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-3-methyl-5-phenyl-, (R)-, (Z)-2-butenedioate (1:1) (salt)
OTHER NAMES:
CN Sch 23390 maleate
FS STEREOSEARCH
DR 121254-28-2
MF C17 H18 Cl N O . C4 H4 O4
LC STN Files: ANABSTR, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CAPLUS, CHEMCATS, CSCHEM, DDFU, DRUGU, EMBASE, IPA, TOXLINE, TOXLIT, USPATFULL

CM 1

CRN 87075-17-0
CMF C17 H18 Cl N O

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



CM 2

CRN 110-16-7
CMF C4 H4 O4

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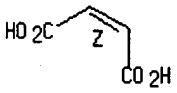

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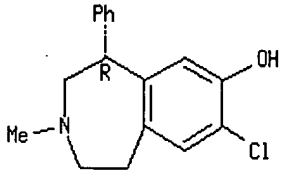
609 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

L1 ANSWER 3 OF 3 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN **87075-17-0** REGISTRY
CN 1H-3-Benzazepin-7-ol, 8-chloro-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-3-methyl-5-phenyl-, (5R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN 1H-3-Benzazepin-7-ol, 8-chloro-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-3-methyl-5-phenyl-, (R)-
OTHER NAMES:
CN R-(+)-Sch 23390
CN Sch 23390
FS STEREOSEARCH
MF C17 H18 Cl N O
CI COM
LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, CA, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CASREACT, DRUGUPDATES, MEDLINE, PHAR, PROMT, RTECS*, TOXLINE, TOXLIT, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



215 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
3 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
215 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

=> s haloperidol/cn
L2 1 HALOPERIDOL/CN

```
=> d

L2   ANSWER 1 OF 1  REGISTRY  COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN   52-86-8  REGISTRY
CN   1-Butanone, 4-[4-(4-chlorophenyl)-4-hydroxy-1-piperidinyl]-1-(4-
     fluorophenyl)- (9CI)  (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN   Butyrophenone, 4-[4-(p-chlorophenyl)-4-hydroxypiperidino]-4'-fluoro- (6CI,
     8CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN   γ-[4-(p-Chlorphenyl)-4-hydroxypiperidino]-p-fluorbutyrophenone
CN   1-(3-p-Fluorobenzoylpropyl)-4-p-chlorophenyl-4-hydroxypiperidine
CN   4-(4-Hydroxy-4'-chloro-4-phenylpiperidino)-4'-fluorobutyrophenone
CN   4-[4-(p-Chlorophenyl)-4-hydroxypiperidino]-4'-fluorobutyrophenone
CN   Aloperidin
CN   Haldol
CN   Haloperidol
CN   Haloperin
CN   Neurodol
CN   R 1625
CN   Serenace
CN   Serenase
CN   Serenelfi
FS   3D CONCORD
MF   C21 H23 Cl F N O2
CI   COM
LC   STN Files:   AGRICOLA, AIDSLINE, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS,
       BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN,
       CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, DDFU, DIOGENES, DRUGU, EMBASE, HODOC*,
       HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IMSDIRECTORY, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*,
       MSDS-OHS, NIOSHTIC, PROMT, RTECS*, SPECINFO, SYNTHLINE, TOXLINE, TOXLIT,
       USAN; USPATFULL, VETU
         (*File contains numerically searchable property data)
     Other Sources:   EINECS**, WHO
         (**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)
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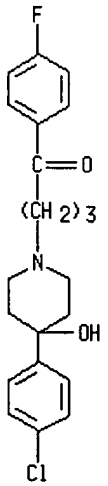


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          7453 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)
            78 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)
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=> s "17-hydroxyprogesterone"/cn
L3            1 "17-HYDROXYPROGESTERONE"/CN

=> d

L3   ANSWER 1 OF 1  REGISTRY  COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN   68-96-2  REGISTRY
CN   Pregn-4-ene-3,20-dione, 17-hydroxy- (8CI, 9CI)  (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN   Δ4-Pregnen-17α-ol-3,20-dione
CN   17-Hydroxypregn-4-ene-3,20-dione
CN   17-Hydroxyprogesterone
CN   17α-Hydroxypregn-4-ene-3,20-dione
CN   17α-Hydroxyprogesterone
CN   Gestageno Gador
CN   Hydroxyprogesterone
CN   Pregn-4-en-17α-ol-3,20-dione
CN   Prodix
CN   Prodox
CN   U 3096
FS   STEREOSEARCH
DR   67085-08-9
MF   C21 H30 O3
CI   COM
LC   STN Files:   AGRICOLA, AIDSLINE, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS,
       BIOTECHNO, CA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CHEMCATS,
       CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, DDFU, DIOGENES, DRUGU, EMBASE,
       HODOC*, HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, NAPRALERT,
       NIOSHTIC, PROMT, RTECS*, SPECINFO, TOXLINE, TOXLIT, USAN, USPATFULL,
       VETU
         (*File contains numerically searchable property data)
     Other Sources:   EINECS**, WHO
         (**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

Absolute stereochemistry.
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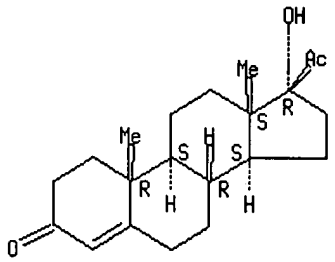


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            3425 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
              40 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
            3427 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)
              26 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

=> fil medline caplus embase biosis uspatfull
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                   ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                               16.58      16.79
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FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 00:14:07 ON 11 JUN 2001
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=> s l1 or "sch23390"
L4        10322 L1 OR "SCH23390"

=> s l2 or haloperidol or Haldol or "R 1625" or Haloperin
L5        73503 L2 OR HALOPERIDOL OR HALDOL OR "R 1625" OR HALOPERIN

=> s l3 or "17-hydroxyprogesterone" or "17-Hydroxypregn-4-ene-3,20-dione"
L6        11446 L3 OR "17-HYDROXYPROGESTERONE" OR "17-HYDROXYPREGN-4-ENE-3,20-DI
                ONE"

=> s l6 and (l4 or l5)
L7           26 L6 AND (L4 OR L5)

=> e atherosclerosis/ct
ADDITIONAL TERMS AVAILABLE BY USING "ATHEROSCLEROSIS+XUSE/CT"
E#    FREQUENCY     AT      TERM
--    ---------     --      ----
E1            0      2      ATHEROSCLEROSES, CORONARY/CT
E2            0      2      ATHEROSCLEROSES, INTRACRANIAL/CT
E3        56188     33 --> ATHEROSCLEROSIS/CT
E4            0      9      ATHEROSCLEROSIS (L) FATTY STREAK/CT
E5            1             ATHEROSCLEROSIS ABSENCE/CT
E6            1             ATHEROSCLEROSIS ANTIGEN/CT
E7            1             ATHEROSCLEROSIS ASSOCIATION/CT
E8            1             ATHEROSCLEROSIS BURDEN CORRELATED/CT
E9            1             ATHEROSCLEROSIS CANDIDATE GENE/CT
E10           0      2      ATHEROSCLEROSIS CEREBRI/CT
E11           1             ATHEROSCLEROSIS CHANGE EFFECT/CT
E12           1             ATHEROSCLEROSIS CONTRIBUTION/CT

=> e e3+all
'ALL' IS NOT VALID HERE
ADDITIONAL TERMS AVAILABLE BY USING "ATHEROSCLEROSIS+XUSE/CT"
E#    FREQUENCY     AT      TERM
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E13           0      2      ATHEROSCLEROSES, CORONARY/CT
E14           0      2      ATHEROSCLEROSES, INTRACRANIAL/CT
E15       56188     33 --> ATHEROSCLEROSIS/CT
E16           0      9      ATHEROSCLEROSIS (L) FATTY STREAK/CT
E17           1             ATHEROSCLEROSIS ABSENCE/CT
E18           1             ATHEROSCLEROSIS ANTIGEN/CT
E19           1             ATHEROSCLEROSIS ASSOCIATION/CT
E20           1             ATHEROSCLEROSIS BURDEN CORRELATED/CT
E21           1             ATHEROSCLEROSIS CANDIDATE GENE/CT
E22           0      2      ATHEROSCLEROSIS CEREBRI/CT
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E23          1           ATHEROSCLEROSIS CHANGE EFFECT/CT
E24          1           ATHEROSCLEROSIS CONTRIBUTION/CT
Relationship codes are not available in multifile sessions.

=> s atheroscler? or arteroscler? or hard? arter?
L8      179300 ATHEROSCLER? OR ARTEROSCLER? OR HARD? ARTER?

=> s l8 and l7
L9           3 L8 AND L7

=> d tot ibib abs kwic

L9   ANSWER 1 OF 3  MEDLINE
Full-text
ACCESSION NUMBER:   2001098345     MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER:    20582286   PubMed ID: 11146301
TITLE:              Serum lipids and arterial plaque load are altered
                    independently with high-dose progesterone in
                    hypercholesterolemic male rabbits.
AUTHOR:             Houser S L; Aretz H T; Quist W C; Chang Y; Schreiber A D
CORPORATE SOURCE:   Department of Pathology, Massachusetts General Hospital,
                    Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, USA..
                    houser.stuart@mgh.harvard.edu
SOURCE:             CARDIOVASCULAR PATHOLOGY, (2000 Nov-Dec) 9 (6) 317-22.
                    Journal code: DGK. ISSN: 1054-8807.
PUB. COUNTRY:       United States
                    Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE:           English
FILE SEGMENT:       Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH:        200102
ENTRY DATE:         Entered STN: 20010322
                    Last Updated on STN: 20010322
                    Entered PubMed: 20010116
                    Entered Medline: 20010201
AB   Antiatherogenic effects of sex steroids in premenopausal women are not
     well defined. Therefore, we employed an established rabbit model for
     atherosclerosis to study the effects of exogenous estrogen and a
     progesterone analogue (P) on serum lipids and aortic plaque load. Serum
     cholesterol (C) and triglyceride (T) levels and atherosclerotic plaque
     loads were compared in 5 groups of male New Zealand White rabbits fed a
     12-week, C-rich diet: 1 control group (CG) and 4 groups treated with
     estriol (E), haloperidol (H), low-dose 17-hydroxyprogesterone (LDP),
     or high-dose 17-hydroxyprogesterone (HDP). Serum P was measured in the
     LDP and HDP groups. Serial histologic sections (15 each of 27 ascending
     aortas) were studied by light microscopy and computerized morphometric
     analysis. Plaque load is defined as the ratio of intimal area to medial
     area (I/M). Exogenous E (p<0.001), H (P = 0. 02), LDP and HDP (P<0.001,
     each) were found to be significantly associated with less aortic plaque
     load than controls. In a multivariate analysis, after controlling for the
     differences in serum C and T levels, HDP (p = 0.014) was found to be
     associated with less aortic plaque load than controls, and this
     association approached statistical significance in the E (p = 0.052) and H
     (p = 0.069) groups. These data suggest that the mechanism(s) involved with
     the antiatherogenic effect of HDP in this animal model is, or are,
     independent of an alteration in serum lipids.
AB   Antiatherogenic effects of sex steroids in premenopausal women are not
     well defined. Therefore, we employed an established rabbit model for
     atherosclerosis to study the effects of exogenous estrogen and a
     progesterone analogue (P) on serum lipids and aortic plaque load. Serum
     cholesterol (C) and triglyceride (T) levels and atherosclerotic plaque
     loads were compared in 5 groups of male New Zealand White rabbits fed a
     12-week, C-rich diet: 1 control group (CG) and 4 groups treated with
```

estriol (E), **haloperidol** (H), low-dose **17-hydroxyprogesterone** (LDP), or high-dose **17-hydroxyprogesterone** (HDP). Serum P was measured in the LDP and HDP groups. Serial histologic sections (15 each of 27 ascending aortas). . .

CT Check Tags: Animal; Male
***17-Hydroxyprogesterone: AD, administration dosage**
Aorta: DE, drug effects
*Aorta: ME, metabolism
Aorta: PA, pathology
*Cholesterol: BL, blood
Cholesterol, Dietary: AD,. . . ET, etiology
*Coronary Arteriosclerosis: ME, metabolism
Coronary Arteriosclerosis: PA, pathology
*Diet, Atherogenic
Dose-Response Relationship, Drug
Estriol: AD, administration dosage
Haloperidol: AD, administration dosage
*Hypercholesterolemia: BL, blood
Hypercholesterolemia: ET, etiology
Hypercholesterolemia: PA, pathology
Image Processing, Computer-Assisted
Rabbits
*Triglycerides: BL,. . .

RN 50-27-1 (Estriol); **52-86-8 (Haloperidol)**; 57-88-5 (Cholesterol); **68-96-2 (17-Hydroxyprogesterone)**

L9 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
Full-text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:8027 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:173174
TITLE: Serum Lipids and Arterial Plaque Load are Altered Independently with High-Dose Progesterone in Hypercholesterolemic Male Rabbits
AUTHOR(S): Houser, S. L.; Aretz, H. T.; Quist, W. C.; Chang, Y.; Schreiber, A. D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pathology, Massachusetts General Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, USA
SOURCE: Cardiovasc. Pathol. (2000), 9(6), 317-322
CODEN: CATHE8; ISSN: 1054-8807
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Antiatherogenic effects of sex steroids in premenopausal women are not well defined. Therefore, we employed an established rabbit model for **atherosclerosis** to study the effects of exogenous estrogen and a progesterone analog (P) on serum lipids and aortic plaque load. Serum cholesterol (C) and triglyceride (T) levels and **atherosclerotic** plaque loads were compared in 5 groups of male New Zealand White rabbits fed a 12-wk, C-rich diet: 1 control group (CG) and 4 groups treated with estriol (E), **haloperidol** (H), low-dose **17-hydroxyprogesterone** (LDP), or high-dose **17-hydroxyprogesterone** (HDP). Serum P was measured in the LDP and HDP groups. Serial histol. sections (15 each of 27 ascending aortas) were studied by light microscopy and computerized morphometric anal. Plaque load is defined as the ratio of intimal area to medial area (I/M). Exogenous E, H, LDP and HDP were found to be significantly assocd. with less aortic plaque load than controls. In a multivariate anal., after controlling for the differences in serum C and T levels, HDP was found to be assocd. with less aortic plaque load than controls, and this assocn. approached statistical significance in the E ($p = 0.052$) and H ($p = 0.069$) groups. These data suggest that the mechanism(s) involved with the antiatherogenic effect of HDP in this animal model is, or are, independent of an alteration in serum lipids.

REFERENCE COUNT: 49
REFERENCE(S):
(1) Adams, M; Arteriosclerosis 1990, V10, P1051 CAPLUS
(2) Alexandersen, P; Arterioscler Thromb Vasc Biol 1998, V18, P902 CAPLUS
(7) Daley, S; Arterioscler Thromb 1994, V14, P95 CAPLUS
(8) Dubey, R; Arterioscler Thromb Vasc Biol 2000, V20, P964 CAPLUS
(9) Fischer, G; Atherosclerosis 1985, V54, P177 CAPLUS
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

AB Antiatherogenic effects of sex steroids in premenopausal women are not well defined. Therefore, we employed an established rabbit model for **atherosclerosis** to study the effects of exogenous estrogen and a progesterone analog (P) on serum lipids and aortic plaque load. Serum cholesterol (C) and triglyceride (T) levels and **atherosclerotic** plaque loads were compared in 5 groups of male New Zealand White rabbits fed a 12-wk, C-rich diet: 1 control group (CG) and 4 groups treated with estriol (E), **haloperidol** (H), low-dose **17-hydroxyprogesterone** (LDP), or high-dose **17-hydroxyprogesterone** (HDP). Serum P was measured in the LDP and HDP groups. Serial histol. sections (15 each of 27 ascending aortas) were studied by light microscopy and computerized morphometric anal. Plaque load is defined as the ratio of intimal area to medial area (I/M). Exogenous E, H, LDP and HDP were found to be significantly assocd. with less aortic plaque load than controls. In a multivariate anal., after controlling for the differences in serum C and T levels, HDP was found to be assocd. with less aortic plaque load than controls, and this assocn. approached statistical significance in the E ($p = 0.052$) and H ($p = 0.069$) groups. These data suggest that the mechanism(s) involved with the antiatherogenic effect of HDP in this animal model is, or are, independent of an alteration in serum lipids.

IT **Atherosclerosis**
Hypercholesterolemia
(serum lipids and arterial plaque load are altered independently with high-dose hydroxyprogesterone in hypercholesterolemic male rabbits)

IT **52-86-8, Haloperidol**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(hydroxyprogesterone and **haloperidol** effect on serum lipids and arterial plaque load in hypercholesterolemic male rabbits)

IT **68-96-2, 17-Hydroxyprogesterone**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(serum lipids and arterial plaque load are altered independently with high-dose hydroxyprogesterone in hypercholesterolemic male rabbits)

L9 ANSWER 3 OF 3 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2001 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
Full-text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001008975 EMBASE
TITLE: Serum lipids and arterial plaque load are altered independently with high-dose progesterone in hypercholesterolemic male rabbits.
AUTHOR: Houser S.L.; Aretz H.T.; Quist W.C.; Chang Y.C.; Schreiber A.D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. S.L. Houser, Department of Pathology, Massachusetts General Hospital, Fruit Street, Boston, MA 02114, United States. houser.stuart@mgh.harvard.edu
SOURCE: Cardiovascular Pathology, (2000) 9/6 (317-322).
Refs: 49
ISSN: 1054-8807 CODEN: CATHE8
PUBLISHER IDENT.: S 1054-8807(00)00051-X
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article

FILE SEGMENT: 002 Physiology
029 Clinical Biochemistry
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AB Antiatherogenic effects of sex steroids in premenopausal women are not well defined. Therefore, we employed an established rabbit model for **atherosclerosis** to study the effects of exogenous estrogen and a progesterone analogue (P) on serum lipids and aortic plaque load. Serum cholesterol (C) and triglyceride (T) levels and **atherosclerotic** plaque loads were compared in 5 groups of male New Zealand White rabbits fed a 12-week, C-rich diet: 1 control group (CG) and 4 groups treated with estriol (E), **haloperidol** (H), low-dose **17-hydroxyprogesterone** (LDP), or high-dose **17-hydroxyprogesterone** (HDP). Serum P was measured in the LDP and HDP groups. Serial histologic sections (15 each of 27 ascending aortas) were studied by light microscopy and computerized morphometric analysis. Plaque load is defined as the ratio of intimal area to medial area (I/M). Exogenous E ($p < 0.001$), H ($P = 0.02$), LDP and HDP ($P < 0.001$, each) were found to be significantly associated with less aortic plaque load than controls. In a multivariate analysis, after controlling for the differences in serum C and T levels, HDP ($p = 0.014$) was found to be associated with less aortic plaque load than controls, and this association approached statistical significance in the E ($p = 0.052$) and H ($p = 0.069$) groups. These data suggest that the mechanism(s) involved with the antiatherogenic effect of HDP in this animal model is, or are, independent of an alteration in serum lipids. Copyright © 2000 Elsevier Science Inc.

AB Antiatherogenic effects of sex steroids in premenopausal women are not well defined. Therefore, we employed an established rabbit model for **atherosclerosis** to study the effects of exogenous estrogen and a progesterone analogue (P) on serum lipids and aortic plaque load. Serum cholesterol (C) and triglyceride (T) levels and **atherosclerotic** plaque loads were compared in 5 groups of male New Zealand White rabbits fed a 12-week, C-rich diet: 1 control group (CG) and 4 groups treated with estriol (E), **haloperidol** (H), low-dose **17-hydroxyprogesterone** (LDP), or high-dose **17-hydroxyprogesterone** (HDP). Serum P was measured in the LDP and HDP groups. Serial histologic sections (15 each of 27 ascending aortas). . .

CT Medical Descriptors:
***atherosclerotic plaque**
*hypercholesterolemia: DT, drug therapy
rabbit
lipid blood level
triacylglycerol blood level
cholesterol blood level
male
animal model
tissue section
histology
multivariate analysis
morphometrics
microscopy
nonhuman
controlled study
animal tissue
article
priority journal
*estriol: DT, drug therapy
*estriol:. . . subcutaneous drug administration
*hydroxyprogesterone: PK, pharmacokinetics

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     *hydroxyprogesterone: DT, drug therapy
     *hydroxyprogesterone: DO, drug dose
     *hydroxyprogesterone: CR, drug concentration
     *hydroxyprogesterone: CM, drug comparison
     *hydroxyprogesterone: SC, subcutaneous drug administration
     haloperidol: DT, drug therapy
     haloperidol: CM, drug comparison
     haloperidol: SC, subcutaneous drug administration
RN   (estriol) 50-27-1; (hydroxyprogesterone) 68-96-2; (haloperidol) 52-86-8


=> s l7 and cardiovascular
L10          6 L7 AND CARDIOVASCULAR

=> dup rem l10
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L10
L11          6 DUP REM L10 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d ibib abs kwic tot

L11  ANSWER 1 OF 6  USPATFULL
Full-text
ACCESSION NUMBER:        2001:55484  USPATFULL
TITLE:                   Self adjustable exit port
INVENTOR(S):             Gumucio, Juan C., Santa Clara, CA, United States
                         Dionne, Keith E., Cambridge, MA, United States
                         Brown, James E., Los Gatos, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):      ALZA Corporation, Mountain View, CA, United States
                         (U.S. corporation)

                              NUMBER         DATE
                         ---------------- --------
PATENT INFORMATION:      US 6217906       20010417
APPLICATION INFO.:       US 1999-397507   19990917  (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:    Division of Ser. No. US 1998-45944, filed on 23 Mar
                         1998, now patented, Pat. No. US 5997527

                                NUMBER         DATE
                         ------------------ --------
PRIORITY INFORMATION:    US 1997-35607      19970324 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:           Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER:        Page, Thurman K.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:      Tran, S.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:    Clarke, Pauline A.; Mukai, Robert G.; Stone, Steven F.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:        15
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:         1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:      9 Drawing Figure(s); 7 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:              1128
AB     A delivery device having a first chamber containing an osmotic agent, a
       membrane forming a wall of the first chamber through which fluid is
       imbibed by osmosis, a second chamber containing a beneficial agent to be
       delivered, and a moveable piston separating the two chambers. In fluid
       communication with the second chamber is an orifice which comprises a
       slit valve. In the presence of pressure, the beneficial agent pushes
       through the slit, opening up a channel for delivery of the beneficial
       agent and creating flow. Because the slit remains closed in the absence
       of flow (or when the pressure is below the pressure required to open the
       slit), back diffusion of external fluids is eliminated when the slit is
       closed, which prevents contamination of the beneficial agent in the
       second chamber by external fluids. In addition, forward diffusion of the
       beneficial agent out of the capsule is prevented when the slit is
       closed. The slit valve opens only to the minimum dimension required to
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allow the flow generated by the osmotic pumping rate. The slit valve also allows a flow path to open around any obstruction in the slit valve to prevent clogging.

DETD . . . by the present invention include drugs which act on the peripheral nerves, adrenergic receptors, cholinergic receptors, the skeletal muscles, the **cardiovascular** system, smooth muscles, the blood circulatory system, synoptic sites, neuroeffector junctional sites, endocrine and hormone systems, the immunological system, the. . .

DETD . . . acetate, cortisone acetate, dexamethasone and its derivatives such as betamethasone, triamcinolone, methyltestosterone, 17-S-estradiol, ethinyl estradiol, ethinyl estradiol 3-methyl ether, prednisolone, **17-hydroxyprogesterone** acetate, 19-nor-progesterone, norgestrel, norethindrone, norethisterone, norethiederone, progesterone, norgesterone, norethynodrel, aspirin, indomethacin, naproxen, fenoprofen, sulindac, indoprofen, nitroglycerin, isosorbide dinitrate, propranolol, timolol, atenolol, alprenolol, cimetidine, clonidine, imipramine, levodopa, chlorpromazine, methyldopa, dihydroxyphenylalanine, theophylline, calcium gluconate, ketoprofen, ibuprofen, cephalexin, erythromycin, **haloperidol**, zomepirac, ferrous lactate, vincamine, diazepam, phenoxybenzamine, diltiazem, milrinone, capropril, mandol, quanbenz, hydrochlorothiazide, ranitidine, flurbiprofen, fenufen, fluprofen, tolmetin, alclofenac, mefenamic, flufenamic,. . .

L11 ANSWER 2 OF 6 USPATFULL
Full-text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:17714 USPATFULL
TITLE: Dosage form comprising a capsule
INVENTOR(S): Wong, Patrick S. L., Burlingame, CA, United States
Theeuwes, Felix, Los Altos Hills, CA, United States
Ferrari, Vincent J., Foster City, CA, United States
Dong, Liang C., Sunnyvale, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Alza Corporation, Mountain View, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6183466	20010206
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-344811	19990625 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1998-97390	19980821 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Page, Thurman K.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Pulliam, Amy E.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Dhuey, John A.; Stone, Steven F.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 7
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 5 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 641
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A dosage form is disclosed comprising a wall that defines an injection-molded compartment housing a capsule comprising a drug formulation.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
DETD . . . organic compounds without limitation, including drugs that act on the peripheral nerves, adrenergic receptors, cholinergic receptors, nervous system, skeletal muscles, **cardiovascular** system, smooth muscles, blood circulatory system, synoptic sites, neuroeffector

junctional sites, endocrine system, hormone systems, immunological system, organ systems, reproductive. . . analgesics, anti-inflammatories, local anesthetics, muscle contractants, antimicrobials, anti-malarials, hormonal agents, contraceptives, sympathomimetics, diuretics, anti-parasitics, neoplastics, hypoglycemics, opthalmics, electrolytes, diagnostic agents, **cardiovascular** drugs, and the like.

DETD . . . progestins, estrogenic progestational, corticosteroids, hydrocortisone, hydrocorticosterone acetate, cortisone acetate, triamcinolone, methyltesterone, 17 β-estradiol, ethinyl estradiol, ethinyl estradiol 3-methyl ether, prednisolone, **17-hydroxyprogesterone** acetate, 19-norprogesterone, norgestrel, norethindone, norethiderone, progesterone, norgesterone, norethynodrel, enitabas, indomethacin, naproxen, fenoprofen, sulidac, diclofenac, indoprofen, nitroglycerin, propranolol, metoprolol, valproate, oxprenolol, . . . imipramine, levodopa, chloropmpmazine, reserpine, methyl-dopa, dihydroxyphenylalanine, pivaloyloxyethyl ester of α-methyldopa hydrochloride, theophylline, calcium gluconate ferrous lactate, ketoprofen, ibuprofen, cephalexin, erythromycin, **haloperidol**, zomepirac, vincamine, diazepam, phenoxybenzamine, β-blocking agents, calcium-channel blocking drugs such as nifedipine, diltiazen, verapamil, and the like. The beneficial drugs.

L11 ANSWER 3 OF 6 USPATFULL

Full-text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:98025 USPATFULL

TITLE: Dosage form, process of making and using same

INVENTOR(S): Ayer, Atul D., Palo Alto, CA, United States
Lam, Andrew, San Francisco, CA, United States
Magruder, Judy A., Mountain View, CA, United States
Hamel, Lawrence G., Mountain View, CA, United States
Wong, Patrick S. L., Palo Alto, CA, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): ALZA Corporation, Mountain View, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6096339	20000801	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-826642	19970404	(8)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility

PRIMARY EXAMINER: Page, Thurman K.

ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Seidleck, Brian K.

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Sabatine, Paul L.; Thomas, Susan K.

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 31

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1

NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 3 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)

LINE COUNT: 1277

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention disclosed pertains to a dosage form comprising an agent formulation comprising drug and pharmaceutical carrier of cooperating particle size and means for dispensing the agent formulation from the dosage form.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

DETD . . . organic compounds without limitation, including drugs that act on the peripheral nerves, adrenergic receptors, cholinergic receptors, nervous system, skeletal muscles, **cardiovascular** system, smooth muscles, blood circulatory system, synoptic sites, neuroeffector junctional sites, endocrine system, hormone systems, immunological system, organ systems, reproductive. . . anti-inflammatories, polypeptides, local anesthetics, muscle contractants, antimicrobials,

antimalarials, hormonal agents, contraceptives, sympathomimetics, diuretics, antiparasitics, neoplastics, hypoglycemics, ophthalmics, electrolytes, diagnostic agents, **cardiovascular** drugs, calcium channel blockers, angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors, and the like.

DETD . . . sulfisoxazole, erythromycin, progestins, estrogenic progestational, corticosteroids, hydrocortisone acetate, cortisone acetate, triamcinolone, methyltestosterone, 17β-estradiol, ethinyl estradiol, ethinyl estradiol 3-methyl ether, prednisolone, **17-hydroxyprogesterone** acetate, 19-nor-progesterone, norgestrel, norethindrone, norethisterone, progesterone, norgesterone, norethyndral, aspirin, indomethacin, aproxen, fenoprofen, sulindac, diclofenac, indoprofen, nitroglycerin, propranolol, metoprolol, valproate, oxprenolol,. . . clonidine, imipramine, levodopa, chlorpromazine, methyldopa, dihydroxyphenylalanine, pivaloyloxyethyl ester of ε-methyldopa hydrochloride, theophylline, calcium gluconate ferrous lactate, ketoprofen, ibuprofen, cephalexin, erythromycin, **haloperidol**, zomepirac, vincamine, diazepam, phenoxybenzamine, β-blocking agents; calcium-channel blocking drugs, such as nifedipine, diltiazem, isradipine, nilvadipine, verapamil, flunarizine, nimodipine, felodipine, amlodipine,. . .

L11 ANSWER 4 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
Full-text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:833169 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:237824
TITLE: Transdermal drug delivery system containing polyvinylpyrrolidone as solubility enhancer
INVENTOR(S): Miranda, Jesus; Sablotsky, Steven
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Noven Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 74 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9518603	A1	19950713	WO 1995-US22	19950109
W: AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, MX, NL, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SI, SK, TJ, TT, UA, US				
RW: KE, MW, SD, SZ, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
IL 112269	A1	19991222	IL 1995-112269	19950108
CA 2180530	AA	19950713	CA 1995-2180530	19950109
AU 9515212	A1	19950801	AU 1995-15212	19950109
AU 700429	B2	19990107		
ZA 9500108	A	19960325	ZA 1995-108	19950109
EP 737066	A1	19961016	EP 1995-906742	19950109
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
CN 1143318	A	19970219	CN 1995-191993	19950109
HU 74913	A2	19970328	HU 1996-1856	19950109
BR 9506470	A	19971007	BR 1995-6470	19950109
JP 09511987	T2	19971202	JP 1995-518540	19950109
FI 9602770	A	19960829	FI 1996-2770	19960705
AU 9923616	A1	19990527	AU 1999-23616	19990407
US 6221383	B1	20010424	US 1999-318121	19990525

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1994-178558 A 19940107
AU 1995-15212 A3 19950109

WO 1995-US22 W 19950109
US 1997-907906 A3 19970811

AB A blend of at least three polymers, including a sol. PVP, in combination with a drug provides a pressure-sensitive adhesive compn. for a transdermal drug delivery system in which the drug is delivered through dermis when it is in contact with human skin. Sol. PVP increases the soly. of drug without neg. affecting the adhesivity of the compn. or the rate of drug delivery from the pressure-sensitive adhesive compn. A transdermal drug delivery system contained polysiloxane adhesive (BIO-PSA Q7-4503) 40.0, polyacrylate adhesive (GMS 737) 40.0, oleic acid 8.0, dipropylene glycol 6.0, PVP 5.0, and estradiol 1%.

IT Adrenergic agonists
Analgesics
Anesthetics
Cardiovascular agents
Cholinergic agonists
Neoplasm inhibitors
Nervous system agents
Tranquilizers and Neuroleptics
Vasodilators
(transdermal drug delivery system contg. polyvinylpyrrolidone as soly. enhancer)

IT 50-27-1, Estriol 50-36-2, Cocaine 50-52-2, Thioridazine 50-53-3, Chlorpromazine, biological studies 50-54-4, Quinidine sulfate 51-06-9, Procainamide 51-83-2, Carbachol 51-84-3, Acetylcholine, biological studies 51-98-9, Norethindrone acetate 52-53-9, Verapamil 52-76-6 **52-86-8**, **Haloperidol** 54-11-5, Nicotine 55-63-0, Nitroglycerin 55-92-5, Methacholine 56-53-1, Diethylstilbestrol 57-63-6, Ethinyl estradiol 57-83-0, Progesterone, biological studies 58-25-3, Chlordiazepoxide 58-39-9, Perphenazine 58-74-2, Papaverine 58-94-6, Chlorothiazide 58-95-7, Vitamin e acetate 59-46-1, Procaine 62-49-7, Choline 68-22-4, Norethindrone 68-23-5, Norethynodrel **68-96-2**, 17α-Hydroxyprogesterone 69-23-8, Fluphenazine 71-58-9, Medroxyprogesterone acetate 72-33-3, Mestranol 73-48-3, Benzhydroflumethiazide 76-57-3, Codeine 79-64-1, Dimethisterone 84-06-0, Thiopropazate 85-79-0, Dibucaine 87-33-2, Isosorbide dinitrate 92-13-7, Pilocarpine 94-09-7, Benzocaine 94-24-6, Tetracaine 96-88-8, Mepivacaine 106-60-5, δ-Aminolevulinic acid 113-59-7, Chlorprothixene 117-89-5, Trifluoperazine 137-58-6, Lidocaine 146-54-3, Triflupromazine 152-62-5, Dydrogesterone 297-76-7, Ethynodiol diacetate 300-54-9, Muscarine 434-03-7, Ethisterone 437-38-7, Fentanyl 439-14-5, Diazepam 472-54-8, 19-Norprogesterone 474-86-2, Equilin 525-66-6, Propranolol 586-06-1, MetaProterenol 586-60-7, Dyclonine 595-33-5, Megestrol acetate 604-75-1, Oxazepam 630-56-8, Hydroxypro-gesterone caproate 674-38-4, Bethanechol 721-50-6, Prilocaine 846-49-1, Lorazepam 1622-61-3, Clonazepam 1961-77-9, Chlormadinone 1977-10-2, Loxapine 2180-92-9, Bupivacaine 2751-68-0, Acetophenazine 2955-38-6, Prazepam 3313-26-6, Thiothixene 3819-00-9, Piperacetazine 4205-90-7, Clonidine 5588-33-0, Mesoridazine 5633-18-1, Melengestrol 6533-00-2, Norgestrel 7280-37-7, Estropipate 7416-34-4, Molindone 9003-39-8, Polyvinylpyrrolidone 10116-22-0, Demegestone 10457-90-6, Bromperidol 13392-18-2, Fenoterol 13642-52-9, Soterenol 13757-97-6, Quinterenol 14611-51-9, Selegiline 16051-77-7, Isosorbide mononitrate 17617-23-1, Flurazepam 18559-94-9, Albuterol 18910-65-1, Salmefamol 19216-56-9, Prazosin 21829-25-4, Nifedipine 22071-15-4, Ketoprofen 23031-25-6, Terbutaline 23092-17-3, Halazepam 23887-31-2, Clorazepate 26839-75-8, Timolol 28911-01-5, Triazolam 28981-97-7, Alprazolam 32953-89-2, Rimiterol 34184-77-5, Promegestone 34866-47-2, Carbuterol 36637-18-0, Etidocaine 42399-41-7, Diltiazem 52485-79-7, Buprenorphine 55985-32-5, Nicardipine 62571-86-2, Captopril
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(transdermal drug delivery system contg. polyvinylpyrrolidone as soly. enhancer)

L11 ANSWER 5 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
Full-text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:154566 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:154566
TITLE: Solubility parameter-based transdermal drug delivery system and method for altering drug saturation concentration
INVENTOR(S): Miranda, Jesus; Sablotsky, Steven
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Noven Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 78 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9300058	A1	19930107	WO 1992-US5297	19920622
W: AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, CA, CH, CS, DE, DK, ES, FI, GB, HU, JP, KP, KR, LK, LU, MG, MW, NL, NO, PL, RO, RU, SD, SE				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LU, MC, NL, SE				
CA 2110914	AA	19930107	CA 1992-2110914	19920622
AU 9222689	A1	19930125	AU 1992-22689	19920622
AU 670033	B2	19960704		
EP 591432	A1	19940413	EP 1992-914856	19920622
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, SE				
BR 9206208	A	19941122	BR 1992-6208	19920622
RU 2124340	C1	19990110	RU 1993-58609	19920622
IL 102277	A1	20000716	IL 1992-102277	19920622
ZA 9209992	A	19940623	ZA 1992-9992	19921223
CN 1088778	A	19940706	CN 1993-100565	19930102
NO 9304523	A	19940210	NO 1993-4523	19931210
US 6235306	B1	20010522	US 1999-274886	19990323

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1991-722342 A 19910627
WO 1992-US5297 A 19920622
US 1995-433754 A1 19950504

AB A transdermal drug delivery system comprises ≥ 2 polymers having differing soly. parameters. The preferred system is a pressure-sensitive adhesive matrix for controlled drug delivery. The characteristic net soly. parameter can be preselected to adjust the satn. concn. of the drug, and thereby control its release. A compn. comprised nitroglycerin 22.0, Silicone Adhesive X7-4919 42.8, Duro-Tak 80-1194 (acrylic adhesive) 28.6, dimethylsiloxane fluid 2.5, lecithin 1.3, propylene glycol 0.8, dipropylene glycol 1.0, and bentonite 1.0 %. The nitroglycerin flux from this compn. through cadaver skin was twice that from com. Transderm-Nitro and 1.5 times that from Nitro-Dur.

IT Analgesics
Anesthetics
Cardiovascular agents
Cholinergic agonists
Nervous system agents
Tranquilizers and Neuroleptics
Estrogens
Progestogens
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(transdermal pressure-sensitive adhesive delivery system for, controlled-release)

IT 50-27-1, Estriol 50-28-2, 17β-Estradiol, biological studies

50-36-2, Cocaine 50-52-2, Thioridazine 50-53-3, Chlorpromazine, biological studies 50-54-4, Quinidine sulfate 51-06-9, Procainamide 51-83-2, Carbachol 51-84-3, Acetylcholine, biological studies 51-98-9, Norethindrone acetate 52-53-9, Verapamil 52-76-6 **52-86-8**, **Haloperidol** 53-16-7, Estrone, biological studies 54-11-5, Nicotine 55-63-0, Nitroglycerin 55-92-5, Methacholine 56-53-1, Diethylstilbestrol 57-63-6, Ethinyl estradiol 57-83-0, Progesterone, biological studies 58-25-3, Chlordiazepoxide 58-39-9, Perphenazine 58-94-6, Chlorothiazide 59-46-1, Procaine 62-49-7, Choline 63-75-2, Arecoline 68-22-4, Norethindrone 68-23-5, Norethynodrel **68-96-2**, **17-Hydroxyprogesterone** 69-23-8, Fluphenazine 71-58-9, Medroxyprogesterone acetate 72-33-3, Mestranol 73-48-3, Bendroflumethiazide 76-57-3, Codeine 79-64-1, Dimethisterone 84-06-0, Thiopropazate 85-79-0, Dibucaine 87-33-2, Isosorbide dinitrate 92-13-7, Pilocarpine 94-09-7, Benzocaine 94-24-6, Tetracaine 96-88-8, Mepivacaine 113-59-7 117-89-5, Trifluoperazine 137-58-6, Lidocaine 146-54-3, Triflupromazine 152-62-5, Dydrogesterone 297-76-7, Ethynodiol diacetate 300-54-9, Muscarine 434-03-7, Ethisterone 437-38-7, Fentanyl 439-14-5, Diazepam 472-54-8, 19-Norprogesterone 474-86-2, Equilin 525-66-6, Propranolol 586-06-1, Metaproterenol 586-60-7, Dyclonine 595-33-5, Megestrol acetate 604-75-1, Oxazepam 630-56-8 721-50-6, Prilocaine 846-49-1, Lorazepam 1622-61-3, Clonazepam 1961-77-9, Chlormadinone 1977-10-2, Loxapine 2180-92-9, Bupivacaine 2751-68-0, Acetophenazine 2955-38-6, Prazepam 3819-00-9, Piperacetazine 4205-90-7, Clonidine 5588-33-0, Mesoridazine 5591-45-7, Thiothixene 5633-18-1, Melengestrol 6533-00-2, Norgestrel 7280-37-7, Estropipate 7416-34-4, Molindone 10116-22-0, Demegestone 10457-90-6, Bromperidol 13392-18-2, Fenoterol 13642-52-9, Soterenol 13757-97-6, Quinterenol 16051-77-7, Isosorbide mononitrate 17617-23-1, Flurazepam 18559-94-9, Albuterol 18910-65-1, Salmefamol 19216-56-9, Prazosin 21829-25-4, Nifedipine 23031-25-6, Terbutaline 23092-17-3, Halazepam 23887-31-2 26839-75-8, Timolol 28911-01-5, Triazolam 28981-97-7, Alprazolam 30418-38-3, Tretoquinol 32953-89-2, Rimiterol 34184-77-5, Promegestone 34866-47-2, Carbuterol 36637-18-0, Etidocaine 42399-41-7, Diltiazem 52485-79-7, Buprenorphine 55985-32-5, Nicardipine 62571-86-2, Captopril 91609-06-2, Betanechol
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(transdermal pressure-sensitive adhesive delivery system for, controlled-release)

L11 ANSWER 6 OF 6 USPATFULL
Full-text

ACCESSION NUMBER:	86:69547 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Osmotic capsule
INVENTOR(S):	Deters, Joseph C., Mountain View, CA, United States Theeuwes, Felix, Los Altos, CA, United States Mullins, Kevin J., Berkeley, CA, United States Eckenhoff, James B., Los Altos, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	ALZA Corporation, Palo Alto, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 4627850	19861209
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1983-548219	19831102 (6)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Schofer, Joseph L.	
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Teskin, F. M.	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Sabatine, Paul L.; Mandell, Edward L.; Stone, Steven F.	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	26	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	8 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)	

LINE COUNT: 1200
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB An osmotic capsule is disclosed for delivering a beneficial agent formulation to an environment of use. The osmotic capsule comprises an outer semipermeable wall surrounding and laminating an inner capsule wall formed of a different polymeric composition than the outer wall. The walls define an interior space containing the beneficial agent formulation. A passageway through the walls connects the exterior of the osmotic capsule with the interior of the osmotic capsule.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
DETD . . . organic compounds without limitation, including drugs that act on the peripheral nerves, adrenergic receptors, cholinergic receptors, nervous system, skeletal muscles, **cardiovascular** system, smooth muscles, blood circulatory system, synoptic sites, neuroeffector junctional sites, endocrine system, hormone systems, immunological system, organ systems, reproductive. . . analgesics, anti-inflammatories, local anesthetics, muscle contractants, anti-microbials, anti-malarials, hormonal agents, contraceptives, sympathomimetics, diuretics, anti-parasitics, neoplastics, hypoglycemics, ophthalmics, electrolytes, diagnostic agents, **cardiovascular** drugs, and the like.
DETD . . . erythromycin, progestins, estrogenic progestational, corticosteriods, hydrocortisone, hydrocorticosterone acetate, cortisone acetate, triamcinolone, methyltesterone, 17β-estradiol, ethinyl estradiol, ethinyl estradiol 3-methyl ether, prednisolone, **17-hydroxyprogesterone** acetate, 19-nor-progesterone, norgestrel, norethindone, norethiderone, progesterone, norgesterone, norethynodrel, aspirin, indomethacin, naproxen, fenoprofen, sulidac, diclofenac, indoprofen, nitroglycerin, propranolol, metoprolol, valproate, oxprenolol,. . . imipramine, levodopa, chloropropmazine, reserpine, methyl-dopa, dihydroxyphenylalanine, pivaloyloxyethyl ester of α-methyldopa hydrochloride, theophylline, calcium gluconate ferrous lactate, ketoprofen, ibuprofen, cephalexin, erythromycin, **haloperidol**, zomepirac, vincamine, diazepam, phenoxybenzamine, β-blocking agents, calcium-channel blocking drugs such as nifedipine, diltiazen, verapamil, and the like. The beneficial drugs. .

=> dup rem l7
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L7
L12 22 DUP REM L7 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l12 NOT l11
L13 16 L12 NOT L11

=> d ibib abs kwic tot

L13 ANSWER 1 OF 16 MEDLINE
Full-text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001098345 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 20582286 PubMed ID: 11146301
TITLE: Serum lipids and arterial plaque load are altered independently with high-dose progesterone in hypercholesterolemic male rabbits.
AUTHOR: Houser S L; Aretz H T; Quist W C; Chang Y; Schreiber A D
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pathology, Massachusetts General Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, USA..
houser.stuart@mgh.harvard.edu
SOURCE: CARDIOVASCULAR PATHOLOGY, (2000 Nov-Dec) 9 (6) 317-22.
Journal code: DGK. ISSN: 1054-8807.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200102
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20010322
Last Updated on STN: 20010322
Entered PubMed: 20010116
Entered Medline: 20010201

AB Antiatherogenic effects of sex steroids in premenopausal women are not well defined. Therefore, we employed an established rabbit model for atherosclerosis to study the effects of exogenous estrogen and a progesterone analogue (P) on serum lipids and aortic plaque load. Serum cholesterol (C) and triglyceride (T) levels and atherosclerotic plaque loads were compared in 5 groups of male New Zealand White rabbits fed a 12-week, C-rich diet: 1 control group (CG) and 4 groups treated with estriol (E), **haloperidol** (H), low-dose **17-hydroxyprogesterone** (LDP), or high-dose **17-hydroxyprogesterone** (HDP). Serum P was measured in the LDP and HDP groups. Serial histologic sections (15 each of 27 ascending aortas) were studied by light microscopy and computerized morphometric analysis. Plaque load is defined as the ratio of intimal area to medial area (I/M). Exogenous E ($p<0.001$), H ($P = 0.02$), LDP and HDP ($P<0.001$, each) were found to be significantly associated with less aortic plaque load than controls. In a multivariate analysis, after controlling for the differences in serum C and T levels, HDP ($p = 0.014$) was found to be associated with less aortic plaque load than controls, and this association approached statistical significance in the E ($p = 0.052$) and H ($p = 0.069$) groups. These data suggest that the mechanism(s) involved with the antiatherogenic effect of HDP in this animal model is, or are, independent of an alteration in serum lipids.

AB . . . New Zealand White rabbits fed a 12-week, C-rich diet: 1 control group (CG) and 4 groups treated with estriol (E), **haloperidol** (H), low-dose **17-hydroxyprogesterone** (LDP), or high-dose **17-hydroxyprogesterone** (HDP). Serum P was measured in the LDP and HDP groups. Serial histologic sections (15 each of 27 ascending aortas). . .

CT Check Tags: Animal; Male
***17-Hydroxyprogesterone: AD, administration dosage**
Aorta: DE, drug effects
***Aorta: ME, metabolism**
Aorta: PA, pathology
***Cholesterol: BL, blood**
Cholesterol, Dietary: AD,. . . ET, etiology
***Coronary Arteriosclerosis: ME, metabolism**
Coronary Arteriosclerosis: PA, pathology
***Diet, Atherogenic**
Dose-Response Relationship, Drug
Estriol: AD, administration dosage
Haloperidol: AD, administration dosage
***Hypercholesterolemia: BL, blood**
Hypercholesterolemia: ET, etiology
Hypercholesterolemia: PA, pathology
Image Processing, Computer-Assisted
Rabbits
***Triglycerides: BL,. . .**

RN 50-27-1 (Estriol); **52-86-8 (Haloperidol)**; 57-88-5 (Cholesterol); **68-96-2 (17-Hydroxyprogesterone)**

L13 ANSWER 2 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
Full-text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:537881 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:246811
TITLE: GRid-INdependent Descriptors (GRIND): A Novel Class of

Alignment-Independent Three-Dimensional Molecular Descriptors

AUTHOR(S): Pastor, Manuel; Cruciani, Gabriele; McLay, Iain; Pickett, Stephen; Clementi, Sergio

CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratory on Chemometrics Department of Chemistry, University of Perugia, Perugia, 06123, Italy

SOURCE: J. Med. Chem. (2000), 43(17), 3233-3243
CODEN: JMCMAR; ISSN: 0022-2623

PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Traditional methods for performing 3D-QSAR rely upon an alignment step that is often time-consuming and can introduce user bias, the resultant model being dependent upon and sensitive to the alignment used. There are several methods which overcome this problem, but in general the necessary transformations prevent a simple interpretation of the resultant models in the original descriptor space (i.e. 3D mol. coordinates). Here we present a novel class of mol. descriptors which we have termed GRid-INdependent Descriptors (GRIND). They are derived in such a way as to be highly relevant for describing biol. properties of compds. while being alignment-independent, chem. interpretable, and easy to compute. GRIND are obtained starting from a set of mol. interaction fields, computed by the program GRID or by other programs. The procedure for computing the descriptors involves a first step, in which the fields are simplified, and a second step, in which the results are encoded into alignment-independent variables using a particular type of autocorrelation transform. The mol. descriptors so obtained can be used to obtain graphical diagrams called "correlograms" and can be used in different chemometric analyses, such as principal component anal. or partial least-squares. An important feature of GRIND is that, with the use of appropriate software, the original descriptors (mol. interaction fields) can be regenerated from the autocorrelation transform and, thus, the results of the anal. represented graphically, together with the original mol. structures, in 3D plots. In this respect, the article introduces the program ALMOND, a software package developed in our group for the computation, anal., and interpretation of GRIND. The use of the methodol. is illustrated using some examples from the field of 3D-QSAR. Highly predictive and interpretable models are obtained showing the promising potential of the novel descriptors in drug design.

REFERENCE COUNT: 23

REFERENCE(S):
(2) Anzali, S; J Comput-Aided Mol Des 1996, V10, P521 CAPLUS
(3) Baroni, M; Quant Struct-Act Relat 1993, V12, P9 CAPLUS
(4) Broto, P; Eur J Med Chem 1984, V19, P66 CAPLUS
(5) Broto, P; Eur J Med Chem 1984, V19, P79 CAPLUS
(6) Clementi, M; Molecular Modelling and Prediction of Bioreactivity 2000, P207 CAPLUS
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT 50-03-3, Cortisol-21-acetate 50-22-6, Corticosterone 50-23-7, Cortisol 50-24-8, Prednisolone 50-27-1, Estriol 50-28-2, Estradiol, biological studies 50-99-7D, Glucose, analogs 52-39-1, Aldosterone **52-86-8, Haloperidol** 53-06-5, Cortisone 53-16-7, Estrone, biological studies 53-41-8, Androsterone 53-42-9, Etiocholanolone 53-43-0, Dehydroepiandrosterone 57-83-0, Progesterone, biological studies 58-22-0, Testosterone 63-05-8, Androstenedione 64-85-7, Deoxycorticosterone **68-96-2, 17-Hydroxyprogesterone** 145-13-1, Pregnenolone 152-58-9 387-79-1, 17-Hydroxypregnenolone 432-34-8 434-22-0, 19-Nortestosterone 472-54-8, 19-Norprogesterone 492-62-6, α-D-Glucopyranose 516-15-4, 4-Pregnene-3,11,20-trione 521-17-5, Androstenediol 521-18-6, Dihydrotestosterone 571-20-0 595-77-7 600-67-9, Epicorticosterone

1239-79-8, 16α-Methyl-4-pregnene-3,20-dione 3836-17-7 33204-32-9
57039-38-0 58825-13-1 133496-57-8 133496-58-9 133496-60-3
137041-95-3 149247-08-5 149247-09-6 149247-10-9 149247-11-0
149247-12-1 149247-14-3 156209-97-1 165035-30-3 171923-83-4
187330-53-6 187330-57-0 210702-20-8 210702-21-9 210702-25-3
211509-10-3 240404-01-7 240404-03-9 240404-08-4 240404-09-5
240404-11-9 240404-12-0 240404-13-1 240404-14-2 295803-27-9
295803-28-0 295803-29-1 295803-30-4
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(GRid-Independent Descriptors (GRIND): novel class of alignment-independent three-dimensional mol. descriptors)

L13 ANSWER 3 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
Full-text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:489534 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:293760
TITLE: Percutaneous absorption of one hundred drugs and the derivation of an experimental regression equation
AUTHOR(S): Xu, Jingfeng; Zhao, Weijuan; Zhang, Mei; Liu, Mei; Wang, Jinping; Jin, Yinghua; Wang, Yurong
CORPORATE SOURCE: Beijing Military Command Clinical Pharmaceutical Institute, Beijing, 100700, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Zhongguo Yaoxue Zazhi (Beijing) (1998), 33(2), 86-91
CODEN: ZYZAEU; ISSN: 1001-2494
PUBLISHER: Zhongguo Yaoxuehui
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Chinese

AB The pharmaceutical regularity of percutaneous absorption was studied. The percutaneous absorption speed of 100 drugs and the comparison with the permeation enhancer of 2% and 5% Azone were studied in mouse with an improved Fick's diffusion installation by computing accumulative permeation quantity (Q), steady percutaneous speed (J), and permeation coeff. (Kp). The rules in pharmaceutics of drug's phys. and chem. characteristics and percutaneous absorption were discussed, and the exptl. regression equation of drug percutaneous absorption were calcd. and the influence of different concns. of azone on drug percutaneous permeation and equation were studied.

IT 50-14-6, Vitamin D2 50-23-7, Hydrocortisone 50-24-8, Prednisolone 50-50-0, Estradiol benzoate 50-53-3, Chlorpromazine, biological studies 50-55-5, Reserpine 50-76-0, Dactinomycin 50-78-2, Aspirin 50-81-7, Vitamin C, biological studies 51-21-8, Fluorouracil 51-34-3, Scopolamine 51-43-4, Adrenaline 51-61-6, Dopamine, biological studies 52-53-9, Verapamil **52-86-8**, **Haloperidol** 53-21-4, Cocaine hydrochloride 54-31-9, Furosemide 54-85-3, Isoniazid 55-48-1, Atropine sulfate 56-53-1, Diethylstilbestrol 56-95-1, Chlorhexidine acetate 57-13-6, Urea, biological studies 57-42-1, Pethidine 57-83-0, Progesterone, biological studies 57-85-2, Testosterone Propionate 57-92-1, Streptomycin, biological studies 58-08-2, Caffeine, biological studies 58-15-1, Aminopyrine 58-27-5, Vitamin K3 58-33-3, Promethazine hydrochloride 58-74-2, Papaverine 59-26-7, Nikethamide 59-43-8, Vitamin B1, biological studies 59-46-1, Procaine 59-67-6, Nicotinic acid, biological studies 59-98-3, Tolazoline 59-99-4, Neostigmine 60-56-0, Methimazole 62-44-2, Phenacetin 64-65-3, Bemegride 65-85-0, Benzoic acid, biological studies 68-19-9, Vitamin B12 68-35-9, Sulfadiazine **68-96-2**, Hydroxyprogesterone 69-57-8, Benzylpenicillin sodium 69-74-9, Cytarabine hydrochloride 77-09-8, Phenolphthalein 83-88-5, Vitamin B2, biological studies 85-61-0, Coenzyme A, biological studies 90-69-7, Lobeline 94-63-3, Pralidoxime iodide 100-92-5, Mephentermine 100-97-0, biological studies 103-90-2, Paracetamol 110-44-1, Sorbic acid 113-45-1, Methylphenidate 113-92-8 118-55-8, Salol 130-95-0

135-19-3, Betanaphthol, biological studies 137-58-6, Lidocaine 147-24-0, Diphenhydramine hydrochloride 148-24-3, 8 Hydroxyquinoline, biological studies 148-72-1, Pilocarpine nitrate 299-42-3, Ephedrine 303-98-0, Coenzyme Q10 317-34-0, Aminophylline 357-70-0, Galanthamine 439-14-5, Diazepam 443-48-1, Metronidazole 479-18-5, Diprophylline 633-65-8, Berberine hydrochloride 723-46-6, Sulfamethoxazol 738-70-5, Trimethoprim 865-21-4, Vinblastine 987-78-0, Citicoline 1124-11-4, Ligustrazine 1321-11-5, Aminobenzoic acid 1404-00-8, Mitomycin 1837-57-6, Acrinol 2624-44-4, Etamsylate 6961-46-2, Idrocilamide 7683-59-2, Isoprenaline 8059-24-3, Vitamin B6 11104-38-4, Vitamin K1 13292-46-1, Rifampicin 17598-65-1, Deslanoside 26833-87-4, Homoharringtonine 38194-50-2, Sulindac 38821-53-3, Cefradine 51481-61-9, Cimetidine 55869-99-3, Anisodamine 56796-20-4, Cefmetazole 59703-84-3, Piperacillin sodium 68401-81-0, Ceftizoxime 85721-33-1, Ciprofloxacin
RL: BPR (Biological process); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(percutaneous absorption of one hundred drugs and the derivation of an exptl. regression equation)

L13 ANSWER 4 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
Full-text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:181570 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:233011
TITLE: Preparation of glycoside prodrugs with enhanced water solubility.
INVENTOR(S): Klemke, R.-Erich; Koreeda, Masato; Houston, Todd A.; Shull, Brian K.; Tuinman, Roeland J.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Harrier, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 51 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9532981	A1	19951207	WO 1995-US7027	19950601
W: AM, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CN, CZ, EE, FI, GE, HU, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SD, SI, SK, TJ, TT, UA, UZ, VN				
RW: KE, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 5693767	A	19971202	US 1994-251869	19940601
AU 9526617	A1	19951221	AU 1995-26617	19950601

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
US 1994-251869 A 19940601
US 1991-644002 A2 19910122
US 1991-733915 B2 19910722
US 1992-815691 B2 19920124
US 1993-6447 B2 19930121
WO 1995-US7027 W 19950601

GI

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

AB Glycosides of aliph., alicyclic, aliph.-arom., and arom. aglycons having primary, secondary, or tertiary OH, SH, or CO2H groups with

2,3-dideoxy-α-D-erythrohex-2-enopyranoside fragments Q1-Q6 (A = acyl; X = O, S, CO2), were prepd. Thus, a mixt. of 4-acetamidophenol and hexaacetyl D-maltal was refluxed with iodine in THF for 12 h to give 30% of an α,β-glycoside, which was stirred with Ba(OH)2 in MeOH to give glycoside (I). I had 8 times the H2O soly. of tylenol itself in phosphate-buffered saline at pH 7.4.

IT 50-02-2DP, Dexamethasone, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 50-22-6DP, Corticosterone, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 50-23-7DP, Cortisol, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 50-27-1DP, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 50-28-2DP, 17β-Estradiol, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 50-81-7DP, Ascorbic acid, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 51-34-3DP, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 51-55-8DP, Atropine, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. **52-86-8DP**, **Haloperidol**, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 53-02-1DP, Urocortisol, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 53-06-5DP, Cortisone, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 53-16-7DP, Estrone, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 53-41-8DP, Androsterone, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 56-75-7DP, Chloramphenicol, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 57-62-5DP, Chlortetracycline, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 57-63-6DP, Ethinylestradiol, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 58-22-0DP, Testosterone, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 58-39-9DP, Perphenazine, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 59-42-7DP, Phenylephrine, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 59-43-8DP, Thiamin, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 59-47-2DP, Mephenesin, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 59-61-0DP, Dichloroisoproterenol, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 59-92-7DP, Levodopa, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 60-54-8DP, Tetracycline, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 60-79-7DP, Ergonovine, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 64-85-7DP, 11-Desoxycorticosterone, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 66-81-9DP, Cycloheximide, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 68-42-8DP, Tetrahydrocorticosterone, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 68-88-2DP, Hydroxyzine, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. **68-96-2DP**, 17α-Hydroxyprogesterone, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 69-23-8DP, Fluphenazine, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 72-33-3DP, Mestranol, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 79-57-2DP, Oxytetracycline, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 81-25-4DP, Cholic acid, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 83-44-3DP, Deoxycholic acid, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 87-00-3DP, Homatropine, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 90-33-5DP, Hymecromone, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 93-14-1DP, Guaiacol glycerol ether, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 103-90-2DP, Acetaminophen, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 104-14-3DP, p-Hydroxyphenylethanolamine, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 127-40-2DP, Xanthophyll, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 129-20-4DP, Oxyphenbutazone, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 145-13-1DP, Pregnenolone, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 152-43-2DP, Quinestrol, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 152-58-9DP, 11-Desoxycortisol, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 299-42-3DP, Ephedrine, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 387-79-1DP, 17α-Hydroxypregnenolone, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 404-86-4DP, Capsaicin, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 447-41-6DP, Buphenine, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 474-25-9DP, Chenodeoxycholic acid, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 536-21-0DP, Norfenefrine, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 551-11-1DP, Prostaglandin F2α, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 555-30-6DP, Methyldopa, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 586-06-1DP, Metaproterenol, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 640-85-7DP, Allocortolone, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 673-31-4DP,

Phenprobamate, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 709-55-7DP, Etilefrin, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 749-13-3DP, Trifluperidol, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 1050-79-9DP, Moperone, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 1406-18-4DP, Vitamin E, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 2470-73-7DP, Dixyrazine, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 2622-26-6DP, Pericyazine, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 2751-68-0DP, Acetophenazine, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 4419-39-0DP, Beclomethasone, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 7683-59-2DP, Isoprenaline, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 9061-77-2DP, Provitamin D, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 11029-02-0DP, Dolichol, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 11103-57-4DP, Vitamin A, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 14860-49-2DP, Clobutinol, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 15318-45-3DP, Thiamphenicol, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 16589-24-5DP, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 20830-81-3DP, Daunorubicin, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 21343-40-8DP, 25-Hydroxycalciferol, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 23031-25-6DP, Terbutaline, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 23339-28-8P 23651-95-8DP, Droxidopa, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 26787-78-0DP, Amoxicillin, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 28860-95-9DP, Carbidopa, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 34758-83-3DP, Zipeprol, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 58001-44-8DP, Clavulanic acid, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 69038-96-6DP, Tropine benzilate, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 73573-88-3DP, Mevastatin, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 75330-75-5DP, Lovastatin, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 79902-63-9DP, Simvastatin, dideoxyhexenopyranoside glycoside deriv. 136468-12-7P 136468-13-8P 136468-14-9P 149279-28-7P 149279-29-8P 149279-31-2P 149279-35-6P 149279-38-9P 149279-39-0P 168072-61-5P 168072-62-6P 174670-06-5P 174670-07-6P 174670-08-7P 174670-09-8P 174670-10-1P 174670-11-2P 174670-12-3P

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(prepn. of glycoside prodrugs with enhanced water soly.)

L13 ANSWER 5 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Full-text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:211710 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:1283

TITLE: Relationship between sigma-like site and progesterone-binding site of adult male rat liver microsomes

AUTHOR(S): Yamada, Morio; Nishigami, Takashi; Nakasho, Keiji; Nishimoto, Yukiyasu; Miyaji, Hideki

CORPORATE SOURCE: 2nd Department Pathology, Hyogo College Medicine, Nishinomiya, 663, Japan

SOURCE: Hepatology (St. Louis) (1994), 20(5), 1271-80
CODEN: HPTLD9; ISSN: 0270-9139

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The authors demonstrated that adult male rat liver microsomes, esp. smooth endoplasmic reticulum, possessed a saturable **haloperidol**-binding site closely resembling the σ site, with a high affinity (Kd 1.0 nmol/L) and high capacity (Bmax 9.3 pmol/mg protein) and with the rank order of affinity of the ligands: **haloperidol** > reduced **haloperidol** > clorgyline > ifenprodil > 1,3-di(2-tolyl)guanidine, (-)-butaclamol > GBR-12909 > SKF-525A > progesterone > 5α-dihydrotestosterone > R(+)-3- (hydroxyphenyl)-N-propylpiperidine > testosterone >> corticosteroids, estradiol-17β, cholesterol and neuroactive compds. displaying high affinities for other neurotransmitter receptors such as

dopamine D2, serotonin (5-HT1A and 5-HT2) and α1-adrenergic and GABAA receptors. This rank order showed a high correlation (r = 0.908) with that of a large portion (~85%) of specific progesterone-binding site (Kd 31.0 nmol/L, Bmax 5.7 pmol/mg protein) of the same source. Therefore, these two sites were suggested to be the same or closely related. Furthermore, the authors provide a strong suggestion that these sites are neither identical with some subforms of the microsomal cytochromes P 450 or other steroid/drug-metabolizing enzymes nor participate universally and directly in the progesterone metabolizing processes.

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IT **52-86-8**, **Haloperidol**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(sigma-like site and progesterone-binding site of liver microsomes)

IT **68-96-2**, 17α-Hydroxyprogesterone 145-14-2, 20α-Hydroxyprogesterone 438-07-3, 16α-Hydroxyprogesterone 604-19-3, 6β-Hydroxyprogesterone 604-28-4, 2α-Hydroxyprogesterone
RL: MFM (Metabolic formation); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative)
(sigma-like site and progesterone-binding site of liver microsomes)

L13 ANSWER 6 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
Full-text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:229347 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 112:229347
TITLE: Neuroendocrinological effects of ketoconazole in rats
AUTHOR(S): Irsy, Gabor; Koranyi, Lajos
CORPORATE SOURCE: 1st Dep. Med., Postgrad. Med. Sch., Budapest, H-1389, Hung.
SOURCE: Acta Endocrinol. (1990), 122(3), 409-13
CODEN: ACENA7; ISSN: 0001-5598
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The effect of ketoconazole on steroid synthesis was studied in intact (sham-operated) and castrated male and ovariectomized female rats. Rats were given 25 mg/kg ketoconazole twice a day i.m. for 5 days. The influence of ketoconazole was also investigated on hormone release altered by GnRH (LHRH), estradiol and **haloperidol**. The following hormones were measured: serum LH, prolactin (PRL), testosterone, corticosterone, 17-OH-progesterone, estradiol, and dopamine content of the tubero-infundibular area. Ketoconazole treatment resulted in a

significant decrease of testosterone level, whereas LH, PRL, corticosterone and 17-OH-progesterone remained unchanged in the male rat. The effect of castration on LH level was reduced by ketoconazole in male and female rats, but the GnRH-stimulated LH release in castrated and ovariectomized animals was unchanged. The suppressive action of estradiol on LH in ovariectomized rats was enhanced, and its priming effect on PRL release was diminished by ketoconazole. Ketoconazole failed to modify the tubero-infundibular dopamine content and **haloperidol**-induced PRL release. It can be assumed that in addn. to its inhibitory role of steroid biosynthesis ketoconazole has an influence on central mechanisms underlying LH and PRL release.

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IT **52-86-8**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(prolactin release stimulation by, ketoconazole effect on)

IT 50-22-6, Corticosterone 50-28-2, Estradiol, biological studies 58-22-0, Testosterone **68-96-2**, **17-Hydroxyprogesterone** 9002-62-4, Prolactin, biological studies 9002-67-9, LH
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(release of, ketoconazole effect on, neuroendocrine system in)

L13 ANSWER 7 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
Full-text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:87907 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 110:87907
TITLE: Xenobiotic and endobiotic inhibitors of cytochrome P-450dbl function, the target of the debrisoquine/sparteine type polymorphism
AUTHOR(S): Fonne-Pfister, Raymonde; Meyer, Urs A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Biocent., Univ. Basel, Basel, CH-4056, Switz.
SOURCE: Biochem. Pharmacol. (1988), 37(20), 3829-35
CODEN: BCPCA6; ISSN: 0006-2952
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Five to 10% of Caucasians are poor metabolizers of debrisoquine, sparteine, bufuralol, and numerous other drugs. A deficiency in cytochrome P-450dbl (P-450dbl) function is the cause of this polymorphism of drug oxidn., which has autosomal recessive inheritance. In the present study, inhibition of bufuralol-1'-hydroxylase in human liver microsomes by drugs and other chems. was tested in a search for potential new substrates for this polymorphic enzyme. Of the 80 alkaloids and drugs tested, 25 were competitive inhibitors. In vitro competitive inhibition of bufuralol oxidn. by a substance indicates that this compd. is able to bind to the

same enzymic site as bufuralol. This may mean that the competing drug also is metabolized by P-450dbl and that its metab. is subject to the same genetic variation as the oxidn. of bufuralol. However, some of these competitive inhibitors are not oxidized by P-450dbl. In this case, however, they may interfere with the in vivo phenotyping procedure by inhibiting the formation of metabolites of test drugs such as debrisoquine, sparteine, metoprolol, or dextromethorphan.

IT 50-27-1, Estriol 50-28-2, β-Estradiol, biological studies 50-55-5, Reserpine 50-67-9, Serotonin, biological studies 51-41-2, Norepinephrine 51-43-4, Epinephrine 51-61-6, Dopamine, biological studies 51-71-8, Phenelzine 51-98-9 **52-86-8, Haloperidol** 53-16-7, Estrone, biological studies 57-22-7, Vincristine 57-83-0, Pregn-4-ene-3,20-dione, biological studies 57-88-5, Cholesterol, biological studies 58-00-4, Apomorphine 58-73-1 59-92-7, L-Dopa, biological studies 61-54-1, Tryptamine 63-05-8, Androst-4-ene-3,17-dione **68-96-2** 69-23-8, Fluphenazine 71-63-6, Digitoxin 73-31-4, Melatonin 83-74-9, Ibogaine 87-52-5, Gramine 90-69-7, α-Lobeline 97-31-4, Normetanephrine 104-14-3, Octopamine 113-15-5, Ergotamine 304-21-2, Harmaline 364-62-5, Metoclopramide 445-30-7, Homarine 458-88-8, Coniine 483-04-5, Ajmalicine 500-44-7, Mimosine 509-15-9, Gelsemine 548-73-2, Droperidol 549-92-8, Sempervirine 555-57-7, Pargyline 749-02-0, Spiperone 749-13-3, Trifluperidol 865-21-4, Vinblastine 1617-90-9, Vincamine 2062-84-2, Benperidol 2086-83-1, Berberine 2688-77-9, Laudanosine 3737-09-5, Disopyramide 4360-12-7, Ajmaline 5001-33-2, Metanephrine 5233-54-5 5796-17-8, D-Dopa 10338-69-9, 4-Phenyl-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine 13074-31-2, Tetrahydropapaverine 15676-16-1, Sulpiride 16589-24-5, Synephrine 25614-03-3, Bromocriptine 27740-96-1, Salsolinol 28289-54-5, MPTP 31309-39-4, Medipine 31314-38-2, Prodipine 34273-01-3, 4,4-Diphenylpiperidine 34535-98-3, Phenylcyclopropylamine 36913-39-0, 1-Methyl-4-phenylpyridinium iodide 55985-32-5, Nicardipine 57808-66-9, Domperidone 57982-78-2, Budipine 97467-07-7 118956-95-9

RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(bufuralol hydroxylase of human liver microsome inhibition by, genetics in relation to)

L13 ANSWER 8 OF 16 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2001 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.

Full-text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000360597 EMBASE
TITLE: [Secondary amenorrhoea].
AMENORRHEE SECONDAIRE.
AUTHOR: Levy D.; Gompel A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. D. Levy, Service de Gynecologie, L'Hotel Dieu, 75181 Paris Cedex 04, France
SOURCE: Revue du Praticien, (1 Oct 2000) 50/15 (1709-1713).
ISSN: 0035-2640 CODEN: REPRA3
COUNTRY: France
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 010 Obstetrics and Gynecology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: French

CT Medical Descriptors:
*secondary . . .
AE, adverse drug reaction
estrogen: AE, adverse drug reaction
fluvoxamine maleate: AE, adverse drug reaction
buflomedil: AE, adverse drug reaction
triazolam: AE, adverse drug reaction
haloperidol: AE, adverse drug reaction
zopiclone: AE, adverse drug reaction

unindexed drug: AE, adverse drug reaction
RN (follitropin) 9002-68-0; (luteinizing hormone) 39341-83-8, 9002-67-9; (testosterone) 58-22-0; (androstenedione) 26264-53-9, 63-05-8; (hydroxyprogesterone) **68-96-2**; (gonadorelin) 33515-09-2, 9034-40-6; (nifedipine) 21829-25-4; (veralipride) 66644-81-3; (methyldopa) 555-29-3, 555-30-6; (clomipramine) 17321-77-6, 303-49-1; (hydroxyzine) 2192-20-3, 64095-02-9, 68-88-2; (ranitidine) 66357-35-5, 66357-59-3;. . . (diazepam) 439-14-5; (sulpiride) 15676-16-1; (pethidine) 28097-96-3, 50-13-5, 57-42-1; (droperidol) 548-73-2; (meprobamate) 57-53-4; (fluvoxamine maleate) 61718-82-9; (buflomedil) 35543-24-9, 55837-25-7; (triazolam) 28911-01-5; (**haloperidol**) **52-86-8**; (zopiclone) 43200-80-2
CN Adalate; Agreal; Aldomet; Anafranil; Atarax; Azantac; Buspar; Colchimax; Deroxat; Dolosal; Droleptan; Equanil; Floxyfral; Fonzylane; Halcion; **Haldol**; Imovane

L13 ANSWER 9 OF 16 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2001 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
Full-text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 91344255 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1991344255
TITLE: Hair loss in women. Part II: Treatment options.
AUTHOR: Stein Gardner S.; Conte M.A.; McKay M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta, GA 30322, United States
SOURCE: Female Patient - Practical Ob/Gyn Medicine, (1991) 16/10 (37-52).
ISSN: 0888-2401 CODEN: FPPME5
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 003 Endocrinology
006 Internal Medicine
010 Obstetrics and Gynecology
013 Dermatology and Venereology
024 Anesthesiology
032 Psychiatry
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB Treatments for alopecia are diverse, depending on the cause. The prognosis is good in most cases, but regrowth requires patience and may involve some trial and error. The concluding article in this series focuses on therapy according to etiology.
CT Medical Descriptors:
*alopecia: . . .
reaction
epiandrosterone: EC, endogenous compound
estrogen: DT, drug therapy
etretinate: AE, adverse drug reaction
follitropin: EC, endogenous compound
gentamicin: AE, adverse drug reaction
griseofulvin: DT, drug therapy
haloperidol: AE, adverse drug reaction
heparin: AE, adverse drug reaction
hydrocortisone: EC, endogenous compound
hydroxyprogesterone: EC, endogenous compound
indometacin: AE, adverse drug reaction
isotretinoin: AE, adverse. . .
RN. . . 53-21-4, 5937-29-1; (cyproterone acetate) 427-51-0; (doxepin) 1229-29-4, 1668-19-5; (epiandrosterone) 481-29-8; (etretinate) 54350-48-0; (follitropin) 9002-68-0; (gentamicin) 1392-48-9, 1403-66-3, 1405-41-0; (griseofulvin) 126-07-8; (**haloperidol**) **52-86-8**; (heparin) 37187-54-5, 8057-48-5, 8065-01-8, 9005-48-5; (hydrocortisone) 50-23-7;

(hydroxyprogesterone) **68-96-2**; (indometacin) 53-86-1, 74252-25-8, 7681-54-1; (isotretinoin) 4759-48-2; (levodopa) 59-92-7; (lithium) 7439-93-2; (luteinizing hormone) 39341-83-8, 9002-67-9; (methysergide) 16509-15-2, 361-37-5, 62288-72-6; (metoprolol) 37350-58-6;. . .

L13 ANSWER 10 OF 16 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2001 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
Full-text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 81141856 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1981141856
TITLE: Effects of chronic neuroleptic therapy on human PRL secretion and testicular function.
AUTHOR: Magrini G.; Gasperi M.; Martin Du Pan R.; et al.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Div. Biochim. Clin., Dept. Med., CHUV, 1011 Lausanne, Switzerland
SOURCE: Archives of Andrology, (1981) 6/3 (219-228).
CODEN: ARANDR
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: 037 Drug Literature Index
028 Urology and Nephrology
029 Clinical Biochemistry
032 Psychiatry
003 Endocrinology
LANGUAGE: English

AB Correlation between secretion of testicular steroids and plasma prolactin (PRL) levels, before and during bromocriptin treatment, was studied in 20 psychiatric patients under neuroleptic therapy for two years or longer. Eleven of them were under additional treatment with antiparkinson drugs (AP group). Plasma PRL, testosterone (T), 5α-dihydrotestosterone (DHT), 17β-estradiol (E2), 17α OH-progesterone (17α OHP), and dehydroepiandrosterone-sulfate (D-S) were measured by specific RIA both at basal level and in response to testicular stimulation by hCG. Mean basal PRL levels were normal in the patients under neuroleptic treatment alone (Ne group), and slightly elevated in the AP group. In the Ne group, an unexpected, significant increase occurred in mean plasma PRL during the hCG stimulation, before bromocriptine treatment. Mean basal steroid levels were normal in both groups. The testicular responses to hCG, as reflected by the T, E2, 17α OHP, and DHT mean plasma levels, were within the normal ranges in the AP group; in the Ne group, however, T and DHT displayed a subnormal mean increase, while E2 and 17α OHP responses were within the normal range. These results suggest that some modifications of the enzymatic activity for testicular steroidogenesis could be induced in the patients under neuroleptic treatment alone. Moreover, a significant reverse correlation was found between PRL and T basal levels in both groups; this correlation disappeared during the bromocriptine treatment.

CT Medical Descriptors:
*hormone release
*mental disease
*steroidogenesis
*testis
adverse drug reaction
hormone blood level
drug therapy
endocrine system
therapy
central nervous system
major clinical study
male genital system
drug blood level
*hydroxyprogesterone
*androstanolone

*bromocriptine
*chlorpromazine
*chlorprothixene
*clozapine
*estradiol
*fluphenazine
***haloperidol**
*levomepromazine
*moperone
*periciazine
*prasterone sulfate
*prolactin
*testosterone
*thioridazine
neuroleptic agent
bromocriptine mesilate

RN (hydroxyprogesterone) **68-96-2**; (androstanolone) 521-18-6; (bromocriptine) 25614-03-3; (chlorpromazine) 50-53-3, 69-09-0; (chlorprothixene) 113-59-7, 6469-93-8; (clozapine) 5786-21-0; (estradiol) 50-28-2; (fluphenazine) 146-56-5, 69-23-8; (**haloperidol**) **52-86-8**; (levomepromazine) 1236-99-3, 60-99-1, 7104-38-3; (moperone) 1050-79-9, 3871-82-7; (periciazine) 2622-26-6; (prasterone sulfate) 651-48-9; (prolactin) 12585-34-1, 50647-00-2, 9002-62-4; (testosterone) 58-22-0; (thioridazine) 130-61-0,. . .

L13 ANSWER 11 OF 16 USPATFULL
Full-text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:74959 USPATFULL
TITLE: Solubility parameter based drug delivery system and method for altering drug saturation concentration
INVENTOR(S): Miranda, Jesus, Miami, FL, United States
Sablotsky, Steven, Miami, FL, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Noven Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Miami, FL, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6235306	20010522
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-274886	19990323 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1995-433754, filed on 4 May 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5958446 Continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-722342, filed on 27 Jun 1991, now patented, Pat. No. US 5474783, issued on 12 Dec 1995
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Harrison, Robert H.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Foley Lardner
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 1
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 15 Drawing Figure(s); 8 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1306
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The method of adjusting the saturation concentration of a drug in a transdermal composition for application to the dermis, which comprises mixing polymers having differing solubility parameters, so as to modulate the delivery of the drug. This results in the ability to achieve a predetermined permeation rate of the drug into and through the dermis. In one embodiment, a dermal composition of the present invention comprises a drug, an acrylate polymer, and a polysiloxane. The dermal compositions can be produced by a variety of methods known in the preparation of drug-containing adhesive preparations, including the mixing of the polymers, drug, and additional ingredients in solution, followed by removal of the processing solvents. The method and

composition of this invention permit selectable loading of the drug into the dermal formulation and adjustment of the delivery rate of the drug from the composition through the dermis, while maintaining acceptable shear, tack, and peel adhesive properties.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . nitroglycerin. In still other embodiments, the bioactive agent is a cholinergic agent, such as pilocarpine, or an antipsychotic such as **haloperidol** or a tranquilizer/sedative such as alprazolam.

DETD . . . action on the central nervous system, for example sedatives, hyponotics, antianxiety agents, analgesics and anesthetics, such as, chloral, buprenorphine, naloxone, **haloperidol**, fluphenazine, pentobarbital, phenobarbital, secobarbital, codeine, lidocaine, tetracaine, dyclonine, dibucaine, cocaine, procaine, mepivacaine, bupivacaine, etidocaine, prilocaine, benzocaine, fentanyl, and nicotine.

DETD 25. Antipsychotics such as thiopropazate, chlorpromazine, trifluprom azine, mesoridazine, piperacetazine, thioridazine, acetophenazine, fluphenazine, perphenazine, trifluoperazine, chlorprathixene, thiothixene, **haloperidol**, bromperidol, loxapine, and molindone.

IT 50-27-1, Estriol 50-28-2, 17β-Estradiol, biological studies 50-36-2, Cocaine 50-52-2, Thioridazine 50-53-3, Chlorpromazine, biological studies 50-54-4, Quinidine sulfate 51-06-9, Procainamide 51-83-2, Carbachol 51-84-3, Acetylcholine, biological studies 51-98-9, Norethindrone acetate 52-53-9, Verapamil 52-76-6 **52-86-8**, Haloperidol 53-16-7, Estrone, biological studies 54-11-5, Nicotine 55-63-0, Nitroglycerin 55-92-5, Methacholine 56-53-1, Diethylstilbestrol 57-63-6, Ethinyl estradiol 57-83-0, Progesterone, biological studies 58-25-3, Chlordiazepoxide 58-39-9, Perphenazine 58-94-6, Chlorothiazide 59-46-1, Procaine 62-49-7, Choline 63-75-2, Arecoline 68-22-4, Norethindrone 68-23-5, Norethynodrel **68-96-2**, 17-Hydroxyprogesterone 69-23-8, Fluphenazine 71-58-9, Medroxyprogesterone acetate 72-33-3, Mestranol 73-48-3, Bendroflumethiazide 76-57-3, Codeine 79-64-1, Dimethisterone 84-06-0, Thiopropazate 85-79-0, Dibucaine 87-33-2, Isosorbide dinitrate 92-13-7, Pilocarpine 94-09-7, Benzocaine 94-24-6, Tetracaine 96-88-8, Mepivacaine 113-59-7 117-89-5, Trifluoperazine 137-58-6, Lidocaine 146-54-3, Triflupromazine 152-62-5, Dydrogesterone 297-76-7, Ethynodiol diacetate 300-54-9, Muscarine 434-03-7, Ethisterone 437-38-7, Fentanyl 439-14-5, Diazepam 472-54-8, 19-Norprogesterone 474-86-2, Equilin 525-66-6, Propranolol 586-06-1, Metaproterenol 586-60-7, Dyclonine 595-33-5, Megestrol acetate 604-75-1, Oxazepam 630-56-8 721-50-6, Prilocaine 846-49-1, Lorazepam 1622-61-3, Clonazepam 1961-77-9, Chlormadinone 1977-10-2, Loxapine 2180-92-9, Bupivacaine 2751-68-0, Acetophenazine 2955-38-6, Prazepam 3819-00-9, Piperacetazine 4205-90-7, Clonidine 5588-33-0, Mesoridazine 5591-45-7, Thiothixene 5633-18-1, Melengestrol 6533-00-2, Norgestrel 7280-37-7, Estropipate 7416-34-4, Molindone 10116-22-0, Demegestone 10457-90-6, Bromperidol 13392-18-2, Fenoterol 13642-52-9, Soterenol 13757-97-6, Quinterenol 16051-77-7, Isosorbide mononitrate 17617-23-1, Flurazepam 18559-94-9, Albuterol 18910-65-1, Salmefamol 19216-56-9, Prazosin 21829-25-4, Nifedipine 23031-25-6, Terbutaline 23092-17-3, Halazepam 23887-31-2 26839-75-8, Timolol 28911-01-5, Triazolam 28981-97-7, Alprazolam 30418-38-3, Tretoquinol 32953-89-2, Rimiterol 34184-77-5, Promegestone 34866-47-2, Carbuterol 36637-18-0, Etidocaine 42399-41-7, Diltiazem 52485-79-7, Buprenorphine 55985-32-5, Nicardipine 62571-86-2, Captopril 91609-06-2, Betanechol
(transdermal pressure-sensitive adhesive delivery system for, controlled-release)

L13 ANSWER 12 OF 16 USPATFULL

Full-text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:59406 USPATFULL
TITLE: Solubility parameter based drug delivery system and method for altering drug saturation concentration
INVENTOR(S): Miranda, Jesus, Miami, FL, United States
Sablotsky, Steven, Miami, FL, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Noven Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Miami, FL, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6221383	20010424
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-318121	19990525 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1997-907906, filed on 11 Aug 1997 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-178558, filed on 7 Jan 1994, now patented, Pat. No. US 5656286, issued on 12 Aug 1997
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Dodson, Shelley A.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Williamson, Michael A.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Foley Lardner
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 4
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 20 Drawing Figure(s); 19 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 3035
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A blend of at least two polymers, or at least one polymer and a soluble polyvinylpyrrolidone, in combination with a drug provides a pressure-sensitive adhesive composition for a transdermal drug delivery system in which the drug is delivered from the pressure-sensitive adhesive composition and through dermis when the pressure-sensitive adhesive composition is in contact with human skin. According to the invention, soluble polyvinylpyrrolidone can be used to prevent crystallization of the drug, without affecting the rate of drug delivery from the pressure-sensitive adhesive composition.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . as nitroglycerin. In still other embodiments, the drug is a cholinergic agent, such as pilocarpine, or an antipsychotic such as **haloperidol** or a tranquilizer/sedative such as alprazolam.

DETD Butyrophenones such as Benperidol, Bromperidol, Droperidol, Fluanisone, **Haloperidol**, Melperone, Moperone, Pipamperone, Sniperone, Timiperone and Trifluperidol;

DETD . . . substantially crystal-free. Other specific drugs for which soluble PVP is particularly usefully employed according to the invention include albuterol, estradiol, **haloperidol** and alprazolam.

DETD . . . Adhesive 56.00
(BIO-PSA X7-4301)
Styrene-isoprene-styrene 15.00
Polymer
(Kraton D1107)
Propylene Gylcol 5.00
Linoleic Acid 8.00
Lecithin 6.00
(Vitamin E Acetate)
Haloperidol 10.00
100.00

DETD . . . Polysiloxane Adhesive 61.00
(BIO-PSA X7-4301)
Ethylene/Vinyl Acetate 10.00
Polymer
(Elvax 40W)

Oleic Acid 6.00
Tocopherol Acetate 3.00
(Vitamin E Acetate)
Haloperidol 20.00
100.00

DETD . . . Polysiloxane Adhesive 44.00
(BIO-PSA X7-4301)
Butyl Rubber 25.00
Butylene Glycol 5.00
Linoleic Acid 8.00
Tocopherol Acetate 3.00
(Vitamin E Acetate)
Haloperidol 15.00
100.00

DETD . . . PERCENT BY WEIGHT
Polyacrylate Adhesive 55.00
(GMS 737)
Polyisobutylene 20.00
Dipropylene Glycol 5.00
Oleic Acid 8.00
Polyvinylpyrrolidone 10.00
(Kollidon 30)
Haloperidol 2.00
100.00

IT 50-27-1, Estriol 50-36-2, Cocaine 50-52-2, Thioridazine 50-53-3, Chlorpromazine, biological studies 50-54-4, Quinidine sulfate 51-06-9, Procainamide 51-83-2, Carbachol 51-84-3, Acetylcholine, biological studies 51-98-9, Norethindrone acetate 52-53-9, Verapamil 52-76-6 **52-86-8**, Haloperidol 54-11-5, Nicotine 55-63-0, Nitroglycerin 55-92-5, Methacholine 56-53-1, Diethylstilbestrol 57-63-6, Ethinyl estradiol 57-83-0, Progesterone, biological studies 58-25-3, Chlordiazepoxide 58-39-9, Perphenazine 58-74-2, Papaverine 58-94-6, Chlorothiazide 58-95-7, Vitamin e acetate 59-46-1, Procaine 62-49-7, Choline 68-22-4, Norethindrone 68-23-5, Norethynodrel **68-96-2**, 17α-Hydroxyprogesterone 69-23-8, Fluphenazine 71-58-9, Medroxyprogesterone acetate 72-33-3, Mestranol 73-48-3, Benzhydroflumethiazide 76-57-3, Codeine 79-64-1, Dimethisterone 84-06-0, Thiopropazate 85-79-0, Dibucaine 87-33-2, Isosorbide dinitrate 92-13-7, Pilocarpine 94-09-7, Benzocaine 94-24-6, Tetracaine 96-88-8, Mepivacaine 106-60-5, δ-Aminolevulinic acid 113-59-7, Chlorprothixene 117-89-5, Trifluoperazine 137-58-6, Lidocaine 146-54-3, Triflupromazine 152-62-5, Dydrogesterone 297-76-7, Ethynodiol diacetate 300-54-9, Muscarine 434-03-7, Ethisterone 437-38-7, Fentanyl 439-14-5, Diazepam 472-54-8, 19-Norprogesterone 474-86-2, Equilin 525-66-6, Propranolol 586-06-1, MetaProterenol 586-60-7, Dyclonine 595-33-5, Megestrol acetate 604-75-1, Oxazepam 630-56-8, Hydroxypro-gesterone caproate 674-38-4, Bethanechol 721-50-6, Prilocaine 846-49-1, Lorazepam 1622-61-3, Clonazepam 1961-77-9, Chlormadinone 1977-10-2, Loxapine 2180-92-9, Bupivacaine 2751-68-0, Acetophenazine 2955-38-6, Prazepam 3313-26-6, Thiothixene 3819-00-9, Piperacetazine 4205-90-7, Clonidine 5588-33-0, Mesoridazine 5633-18-1, Melengestrol 6533-00-2, Norgestrel 7280-37-7, Estropipate 7416-34-4, Molindone 9003-39-8, Polyvinylpyrrolidone 10116-22-0, Demegestone 10457-90-6, Bromperidol 13392-18-2, Fenoterol 13642-52-9, Soterenol 13757-97-6, Quinterenol 14611-51-9, Selegiline 16051-77-7, Isosorbide mononitrate 17617-23-1, Flurazepam 18559-94-9, Albuterol 18910-65-1, Salmefamol 19216-56-9, Prazosin 21829-25-4, Nifedipine 22071-15-4, Ketoprofen 23031-25-6, Terbutaline 23092-17-3, Halazepam 23887-31-2, Clorazepate 26839-75-8, Timolol 28911-01-5, Triazolam 28981-97-7, Alprazolam 32953-89-2, Rimiterol 34184-77-5, Promegestone 34866-47-2, Carbuterol 36637-18-0, Etidocaine 42399-41-7, Diltiazem 52485-79-7,

Buprenorphine 55985-32-5, Nicardipine 62571-86-2, Captopril (transdermal drug delivery system contg. polyvinylpyrrolidone as soly. enhancer)

L13 ANSWER 13 OF 16 USPATFULL
Full-text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:17360 USPATFULL
TITLE: Compositions and methods for topical administration of pharmaceutically active agents
INVENTOR(S): Kanios, David P., Miami, FL, United States
Gentile, Joseph A., Plantation, FL, United States
Mantelle, Juan A., Miami, FL, United States
Sablotsky, Steven, Miami, FL, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Noven Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Miami, FL, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5719197	19980217
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-477361	19950607 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-112330, filed on 27 Aug 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5446070 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-813196, filed on 23 Dec 1991, now patented, Pat. No. US 5234957 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-661827, filed on 27 Feb 1991, now abandoned , said Ser. No. US 1995-477361, filed on 7 Jun 1995 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-67001, filed on 26 May 1993 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-671709, filed on 2 Apr 1991, now patented, Pat. No. US 5300291 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-295847, filed on 11 Jan 1989, now patented, Pat. No. US 4994267 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-164482, filed on 4 Mar 1988, now patented, Pat. No. US 4814168
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Azpuru, Carlos A.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Foley Lardner
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 27
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1799
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Compositions for topical application comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a pharmaceutical agent(s), a pharmaceutically acceptable bioadhesive carrier, a solvent for the pharmaceutical agent(s) in the carrier and a clay, and methods of administering the pharmaceutical agents to a mammal are disclosed.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
DETD Butyrophenones such as Benperidol, Bromperidol, Droperidol, Fluanisone, **Haloperidol**, Melperone, Moperone, Pipamperone, Sniperone, Timiperone, Trifluperidol
IT 50-27-1, Estriol 50-28-2, Estradiol, biological studies 50-28-2D, Estradiol, esters 50-70-4, Sorbitol., biological studies 51-98-9, Norethindrone acetate 52-76-6 53-16-7, Estrone, biological studies 56-53-1, Diethylstilbestrol 56-81-5, 1,2,3-Propanetriol, biological studies 57-55-6, 1,2-Propanediol, biological studies 57-63-6, Ethinyl estradiol; 57-83-0, Progesterone, biological studies 58-18-4, Methyltestosterone 58-22-0, Testosterone; 59-46-1, Procaine 68-22-4, Norethindrone 68-23-5, Norethynodrel **68-96-2**, Hydroxyprogesterone 71-58-9, Medroxyprogesterone acetate; 72-33-3, Mestranol 76-43-7, Fluoxymesterone; 79-64-1, Dimethisterone

85-79-0, Dibucaine 94-09-7, Benzocaine 94-24-6, Tetracaine 96-88-8, Mepivacaine 107-21-1, 1,2-Ethanediol, biological studies 107-41-5, Hexylene glycol, 133-16-4, Chloroprocaine 137-58-6, Lidocaine 152-62-5, Dydrogesterone 297-76-7, Ethynodiol diacetate 472-54-8, 19-Norprogesterone 474-86-2, Equilin 586-60-7, Dyclonine 595-33-5, Megestrol acetate 630-56-8, Hydroxyprogesterone caproate 721-50-6, Prilocaine 979-32-8, Estradiol valerate 1961-77-9, Chlormadinone; 5633-18-1, Melengestrol 6533-00-2 7280-37-7, Estropipate 9000-30-0, Guar gum 9000-36-6, Karaya gum 9000-65-1, Tragacanth gum 9000-69-5, Pectin 9004-34-6, Cellulose, biological studies 10116-22-0, Demegestone 11138-66-2, Xanthan gum 22916-47-8, Miconazole. 23593-75-1, Clotrimazole. 25265-71-8, Dipropylene glycol 25265-75-2, Butylene glycol 25322-68-3 25322-69-4, Polypropylene glycol 34184-77-5, Promegestone 36637-18-0, Etidocaine 38396-39-3, Bupivacaine

(topical pharmaceutical compns. comprising bioadhesive carrier, solvent and clay)

L13 ANSWER 14 OF 16 USPATFULL

Full-text

ACCESSION NUMBER:	97:70731 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Solubility parameter based drug delivery system and method for altering drug saturation concentration
INVENTOR(S):	Miranda, Jesus, Miami, FL, United States Sablotsky, Steven, Miami, FL, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Noven Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Miami, FL, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5656286	19970812
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1994-178558	19940107 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-722342, filed on 27 Jun 1991, now patented, Pat. No. US 5474783 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-671709, filed on 2 Apr 1991, now patented, Pat. No. US 5300291 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-295847, filed on 11 Jan 1989, now patented, Pat. No. US 4994267, issued on 19 Feb 1991 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-164482, filed on 4 Mar 1988, now patented, Pat. No. US 4814168, issued on 21 Mar 1989

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Venkat, Jyothsna
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Foley Lardner
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	73
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1,4
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	20 Drawing Figure(s); 19 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:	3344

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A blend of at least two polymers, or at least one polymer and a soluble polyvinylpyrrolidone, in combination with a drug provides a pressure-sensitive adhesive composition for a transdermal drug delivery system in which the drug is delivered from the pressure-sensitive adhesive composition and through dermis when the pressure-sensitive adhesive composition is in contact with human skin. According to the invention, soluble polyvinylpyrrolidone can be used to prevent crystallization of the drug, without affecting the rate of drug delivery from the pressure-sensitive adhesive composition.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . as nitroglycerin. In still other embodiments, the drug is a

cholinergic agent, such as pilocarpine, or an antipsychotic such as **haloperidol** or a tranquilizer/sedative such as alprazolam.

DETD Butyrophenones such as Benperidol, Bromperidol, Droperidol, Fluanisone, **Haloperidol**, Melperone, Moperone, Pipamperone, Sniperone, Timiperone and Trifluperidol;

DETD . . . substantially crystal-free. Other specific drugs for which soluble PVP is particularly usefully employed according to the invention include albuterol, estradiol, **haloperidol** and alprazolam.

DETD

EXAMPLE 72

COMPONENT	PERCENT BY WEIGHT
Polysiloxane Adhesive (BIO-PSA X7-4301)	56.00
Styrene-isoprene-styrene Polymer (Kraton D1107)	15.00
Propylene Gylcol	5.00
Linoleic Acid	8.00
Lecithin (Vitamin E Acetate)	6.00
Haloperidol	10.00
	100.00

DETD

EXAMPLE 73

COMPONENT	PERCENT BY WEIGHT
Polysiloxane Adhesive (BIO-PSA X7-4301)	61.00
Ethylene/Vinyl Acetate Polymer (Elvax 40W)	10.00
Oleic Acid	6.00
Tocopherol Acetate (Vitamin E Acetate)	3.00
Haloperidol	20.00
	100.00

DETD

EXAMPLE 74

COMPONENT	PERCENT BY WEIGHT
Polysiloxane Adhesive (BIO-PSA X7-4301)	44.00
Butyl Rubber	25.00
Butylene Glycol	5.00
Linoleic Acid	8.00
Tocopherol Acetate (Vitamin E Acetate)	3.00
Haloperidol	15.00
	100.00

DETD

EXAMPLE 77

COMPONENT	PERCENT BY WEIGHT
Polyacrylate Adhesive (GMS 737)	55.00
Polyisobutylene	20.00
Dipropylene Glycol	5.00
Oleic Acid	8.00
Polyvinylpyrrolidone (Kollidon 30)	10.00
Haloperidol	2.00
	100.00

CLM What is claimed:

. . . antipsychotic is selected from the group consisting of thiopropazate, chlorpromazine, triflupromazine, mesoridazine, piperacetazine, thioridazine, acetophenazine, fluphenazine, perphenazine, trifluoperazine, chlorprathixene, thiothixene, **haloperidol**, bromperidol, loxapine and molindone.

43. The transdermal drug delivery system of claim 42, wherein said antipsychotic is **haloperidol**.

IT 50-27-1, Estriol 50-36-2, Cocaine 50-52-2, Thioridazine 50-53-3, Chlorpromazine, biological studies 50-54-4, Quinidine sulfate 51-06-9, Procainamide 51-83-2, Carbachol 51-84-3, Acetylcholine, biological studies 51-98-9, Norethindrone acetate 52-53-9, Verapamil 52-76-6 **52-86-8**, Haloperidol 54-11-5, Nicotine 55-63-0, Nitroglycerin 55-92-5, Methacholine 56-53-1, Diethylstilbestrol 57-63-6, Ethinyl estradiol 57-83-0, Progesterone, biological studies 58-25-3, Chlordiazepoxide 58-39-9, Perphenazine 58-74-2, Papaverine 58-94-6, Chlorothiazide 58-95-7, Vitamin e acetate 59-46-1, Procaine 62-49-7, Choline 68-22-4, Norethindrone 68-23-5, Norethynodrel **68-96-2**, 17α-Hydroxyprogesterone 69-23-8, Fluphenazine 71-58-9, Medroxyprogesterone acetate 72-33-3, Mestranol 73-48-3, Benzhydroflumethiazide 76-57-3, Codeine 79-64-1, Dimethisterone 84-06-0, Thiopropazate 85-79-0, Dibucaine 87-33-2, Isosorbide dinitrate 92-13-7, Pilocarpine 94-09-7, Benzocaine 94-24-6, Tetracaine 96-88-8, Mepivacaine 106-60-5, δ-Aminolevulinic acid 113-59-7, Chlorprothixene 117-89-5, Trifluoperazine 137-58-6, Lidocaine 146-54-3, Triflupromazine 152-62-5, Dydrogesterone 297-76-7, Ethynodiol diacetate 300-54-9, Muscarine 434-03-7, Ethisterone 437-38-7, Fentanyl 439-14-5, Diazepam 472-54-8, 19-Norprogesterone 474-86-2, Equilin 525-66-6, Propranolol 586-06-1, MetaProterenol 586-60-7, Dyclonine 595-33-5, Megestrol acetate 604-75-1, Oxazepam 630-56-8, Hydroxypro-gesterone caproate 674-38-4, Bethanechol 721-50-6, Prilocaine 846-49-1, Lorazepam 1622-61-3, Clonazepam 1961-77-9, Chlormadinone 1977-10-2, Loxapine 2180-92-9, Bupivacaine 2751-68-0, Acetophenazine 2955-38-6, Prazepam 3313-26-6, Thiothixene 3819-00-9, Piperacetazine 4205-90-7, Clonidine 5588-33-0, Mesoridazine 5633-18-1, Melengestrol 6533-00-2, Norgestrel 7280-37-7, Estropipate 7416-34-4, Molindone 9003-39-8, Polyvinylpyrrolidone 10116-22-0, Demegestone 10457-90-6, Bromperidol 13392-18-2, Fenoterol 13642-52-9, Soterenol 13757-97-6, Quinterenol 14611-51-9, Selegiline 16051-77-7, Isosorbide mononitrate 17617-23-1, Flurazepam 18559-94-9, Albuterol 18910-65-1, Salmefamol 19216-56-9, Prazosin 21829-25-4, Nifedipine 22071-15-4, Ketoprofen 23031-25-6,

Terbutaline 23092-17-3, Halazepam 23887-31-2, Clorazepate 26839-75-8, Timolol 28911-01-5, Triazolam 28981-97-7, Alprazolam 32953-89-2, Rimiterol 34184-77-5, Promegestone 34866-47-2, Carbuterol 36637-18-0, Etidocaine 42399-41-7, Diltiazem 52485-79-7, Buprenorphine 55985-32-5, Nicardipine 62571-86-2, Captopril
(transdermal drug delivery system contg. polyvinylpyrrolidone as soly. enhancer)

L13 ANSWER 15 OF 16 USPATFULL
Full-text

ACCESSION NUMBER:	95:110233 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Solubility parameter based drug delivery system and method for altering drug saturation concentration
INVENTOR(S):	Miranda, Jesus, Miami, FL, United States Sablotsky, Steven, Miami, FL, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Noven Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Miami, FL, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5474783	19951212
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1991-722342	19910627 (7)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-671709, filed on 2 Apr 1991, now patented, Pat. No. US 5300291 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-295847, filed on 11 Jan 1989, now patented, Pat. No. US 4994267, issued on 19 Feb 1991 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-164482, filed on 4 Mar 1988, now patented, Pat. No. US 4814168, issued on 21 Mar 1989

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Denkat, Jyothsna
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Foley Lardner
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	32
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	15 Drawing Figure(s); 8 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:	1471

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The method of adjusting the saturation concentration of a drug in a transdermal composition for application to the dermis, which comprises mixing polymers having differing solubility parameters, so as to modulate the delivery of the drug. This results in the ability to achieve a predetermined permeation rate of the drug into and through the dermis. In one embodiment, a dermal composition of the present invention comprises a drug, an acrylate polymer, and a polysiloxane. The dermal compositions can be produced by a variety of methods known in the preparation of drug-containing adhesive preparations, including the mixing of the polymers, drug, and additional ingredients in solution, followed by removal of the processing solvents. The method and composition of this invention permit selectable loading of the drug into the dermal formulation and adjustment of the delivery rate of the drug from the composition through the dermis, while maintaining acceptable shear, tack, and peel adhesive properties.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . nitroglycerin. In still other embodiments, the bioactive agent is a cholinergic agent, such as pilocarpine, or an antipsychotic such as **haloperidol** or a tranquilizer/sedative such as alprazolam.

DETD . . . action on the central nervous system, for example sedatives, hyponotics, antianxiety agents, analgesics and anesthetics, such as chloral, buprenorphine, naloxone, **haloperidol**, fluphenazine, pentobarbital, phenobarbital, secobarbital, codeine, lidocaine,

tetracaine, dyclonine, dibucaine, cocaine, procaine, mepivacaine, bupivacaine, etidocaine, prilocaine, benzocaine, fentanyl, and nicotine.

DETD 25. Antipsychotics, such as thiopropazate, chlorpromazine, trifluprom azine, mesoridazine, piperacetazine, thioridazine, acetophenazine, fluphenazine, perphenazine, trifluoperazine, chlorprothixene, thiothixene, **haloperidol**, bromperidol, loxapine, and molindone.

CLM What is claimed is:

. . . chloramdinone, ethisterone, medroxyprogesterone acetate, hydroxyprogesterone caproate, ethynodiol diacetate, norethynodrel, 17-alpha-hydroxyprogesterone, dydrogesterone, dimethisterone, ethinylestrenol, norgestrel, demegestone, promegestone, megestrol acetate, buprenorphine, naloxone, **haloperidol**, codeine, lidocaine, tetracaine, dyclonine, dibucaine, cocaine, procaine, mepivacaine, bupivacaine, etidocaine, prilocaine, benzocaine, fentanyl, hydrocortisone, cortisone, prednisolone, prednisone, halcinonide, betamethasone, ibuprophen, . . .

. . . an antipsychotic selected from the group consisting of thiopropazate, chlorpromazine, trifluprom azine, mesoridazine, piperacetazine, thioridazine, acetophenazine, fluphenazine, perphenazine, trifluoperazine, chlorprothixene, thiothixene, **haloperidol**, bromperidol, loxapine and molindone.

24. The transdermal drug delivery system of claim 23, wherein the antipsychotic is **haloperidol**.

IT 50-27-1, Estriol 50-28-2, 17β-Estradiol, biological studies 50-36-2, Cocaine 50-52-2, Thioridazine 50-53-3, Chlorpromazine, biological studies 50-54-4, Quinidine sulfate 51-06-9, Procainamide 51-83-2, Carbachol 51-84-3, Acetylcholine, biological studies 51-98-9, Norethindrone acetate 52-53-9, Verapamil 52-76-6 **52-86-8**, Haloperidol 53-16-7, Estrone, biological studies 54-11-5, Nicotine 55-63-0, Nitroglycerin 55-92-5, Methacholine 56-53-1, Diethylstilbestrol 57-63-6, Ethinyl estradiol 57-83-0, Progesterone, biological studies 58-25-3, Chlordiazepoxide 58-39-9, Perphenazine 58-94-6, Chlorothiazide 59-46-1, Procaine 62-49-7, Choline 63-75-2, Arecoline 68-22-4, Norethindrone 68-23-5, Norethynodrel **68-96-2**, 17-Hydroxyprogesterone 69-23-8, Fluphenazine 71-58-9, Medroxyprogesterone acetate 72-33-3, Mestranol 73-48-3, Bendroflumethiazide 76-57-3, Codeine 79-64-1, Dimethisterone 84-06-0, Thiopropazate 85-79-0, Dibucaine 87-33-2, Isosorbide dinitrate 92-13-7, Pilocarpine 94-09-7, Benzocaine 94-24-6, Tetracaine 95-88-8, Mepivacaine 113-59-7 117-89-5, Trifluoperazine 137-58-6, Lidocaine 146-54-3, Trifluprom azine 152-62-5, Dydrogesterone 297-76-7, Ethynodiol diacetate 300-54-9, Muscarine 434-03-7, Ethisterone 437-38-7, Fentanyl 439-14-5, Diazepam 472-54-8, 19-Norprogesterone 474-86-2, Equilin 525-66-6, Propranolol 586-06-1, Metaproterenol 586-60-7, Dyclonine 595-33-5, Megestrol acetate 604-75-1, Oxazepam 630-56-8 721-50-6, Prilocaine 846-49-1, Lorazepam 1622-61-3, Clonazepam 1961-77-9, Chlormadinone 1977-10-2, Loxapine 2180-92-9, Bupivacaine 2751-68-0, Acetophenazine 2955-38-6, Prazepam 3819-00-9, Piperacetazine 4205-90-7, Clonidine 5588-33-0, Mesoridazine 5591-45-7, Thiothixene 5633-18-1, Melengestrol 6533-00-2, Norgestrel 7280-37-7, Estropipate 7416-34-4, Molindone 10116-22-0, Demegestone 10457-90-6, Bromperidol 13392-18-2, Fenoterol 13642-52-9, Soterenol 13757-97-6, Quinterenol 16051-77-7, Isosorbide mononitrate 17617-23-1, Flurazepam 18559-94-9, Albuterol 18910-65-1, Salmefamol 19216-56-9, Prazosin 21829-25-4, Nifedipine 23031-25-6, Terbutaline 23092-17-3, Halazepam 23887-31-2 26839-75-8, Timolol 28911-01-5, Triazolam 28981-97-7, Alprazolam 30418-38-3, Tretoquinol 32953-89-2, Rimiterol 34184-77-5, Promegestone 34866-47-2, Carbuterol 36637-18-0, Etidocaine

42399-41-7, Diltiazem 52485-79-7, Buprenorphine 55985-32-5, Nicardipine 62571-86-2, Captopril 91609-06-2, Betanechol (transdermal pressure-sensitive adhesive delivery system for, controlled-release)

L13 ANSWER 16 OF 16 USPATFULL
Full-text

ACCESSION NUMBER:	93:65429 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Compositions and methods for topical administration of pharmaceutically active agents
INVENTOR(S):	Mantelle, Juan A., Miami, FL, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Noven Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Miami, FL, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5234957	19930810
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1991-813196	19911223 (7)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-661827, filed on 27 Feb 1991, now abandoned	
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Page, Thurman K.	
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Azpuru, Carlos	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Foley Lardner	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	23	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
LINE COUNT:	1218	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A composition for topical application comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a pharmaceutical agent(s), a flexible, finite, pharmaceutically acceptable, bioadhesive carrier, and a solvent for the pharmaceutical agent(s) in the carrier and a method of administering the pharmaceutical agent to a mammal are disclosed.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

DETD . . . action on the central nervous system, for example sedatives, hypnotics, antianxiety agents, analgesics and anesthetics, such as, chloral, buprenorphine, naloxone, **haloperidol**, fluphenazine, pentobarbital, phenobarbital, secobarbital, amobarbital, cydobarbital, codeine, lidocaine, tetracaine, dyclonine, dibucaine, cocaine, procaine, mepivacaine, bupivacaine, etidocaine, prilocaine, benzocaine, fentanyl, nicotine, . . .

DETD . . . phenothiazines including thiopropazate, chlorpromazine, trifluprom azine, mesoridazine, piperracetazine, thioridazine, acetophenazine, fluphenazine, perphenazine, trifluoperazine, and other major tranqulizers such as, chlorprathixene, thiothixene, **haloperidol**, bromperidol, loxapine, and molindone, as well as, those agents used at lower doses in the treatment of nausea, vomiting, and. . .

IT 50-27-1, Estriol 50-28-2, 17β-Estradiol, biological studies 51-98-9, Norethindrone acetate 52-76-6 53-16-7, Estrone, biological studies 56-53-1, Diethylstilbestrol 57-63-6 57-83-0, Progesterone, biological studies 58-18-4, Methyltestosterone 58-22-0, Testosterone 59-46-1, Procaine 68-22-4, Norethindrone 68-23-5, Norethynodrel 68-96-2, 17α-Hydroxyprogesterone 71-58-9, Medroxyprogesterone acetate 72-33-3, Mestranol 76-43-7, Fluoxymesterone 79-64-1, Dimethisterone 85-79-0, Dibucaine 94-09-7, Benzocaine 94-24-6, Tetracaine 96-88-8, Mepivacaine 133-16-4, Chloroprocaine 136-47-0, Tetracaine hydrochloride 137-58-6, Lidocaine 152-62-5, Dydrogesterone 297-76-7, Ethynodiol diacetate 472-54-8, 19-Norpregn-4-ene-3,20-dione 474-86-2, Equilin 536-43-6, Dyclonine hydrochloride 586-60-7, Dyclonine 595-33-5, Megestrol acetate 630-56-8 721-50-6, Prilocaine 979-32-8, 17β-Estradiol valerate

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      1722-62-9, Mepivacaine hydrochloride   1786-81-8, Prilocaine
      hydrochloride , 1961-77-9, Chlormadinone   2180-92-9, Bupivacaine
      5633-18-1, Melengestrol   6533-00-2, Norgestrel   7280-37-7, Estropipate
      10116-22-0, Demegestone   18010-40-7, Bupivacaine hydrochloride
      34184-77-5, Promegestone   36637-18-0, Etidocaine
        (topical formulation of)


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